FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

[VOL. XXVI.] FAYETTEVILLE, N. C., WEDNESDAY MORNING, MARCH 1, 1843. [NO. 1343.]

PRINTED, WEEKLY,
BY J. B. NEWBY.
EDWARD J. HALE,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

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ADVERTISEMENTS inserted for sixty cents a square for the first, and thirty cents for each succeeding publication. Advertisers are requested to note the number of insertions desired, or they will be continued till forbid, and charged accordingly.

☞ *Letters to the Editor must be post paid.*

The Rockfish Company offer a superior style of 4-4 SHEETING, wholesale, at 6¼ cents, ninety days.

C. P. MALLETT, Pres't.
Fayetteville, Feb'y 18, 1843. 42tf

Cotton Yarns—price reduced.

C. P. MALLETT offers a superior article of COTTON YARNS, assorted, from No. 5 to 9, at wholesale, at 12½ cents, cash.
February 18, 1843. 42tf

A Fresh Supply of THOMASTOWN LIME, unslacked.

Tanners' Oil in barrels, a prime article and in good order,

New Orleans Sugar and Molasses, in hhds. and barrels. Just received and for sale by

B. ROSE.
Feb'y 21, 1843. 42-3w

PALMETTO HOUSE,
NO. 88 PEARL STREET.
Terms reduced to $1 25 pr. day.

THIS spacious establishment, situated in the centre of the commercial part of the city, fronting on Pearl and Water Streets, is now in complete order for the reception of its guests. This extensive Hotel is arranged upon a new and improved plan, with a spacious EXCHANGE ROOM, DINING PARLORS, and large and AIRY SLEEPING ROOMS, together with every convenience for promoting the health and comfort of its boarders. J. M. FLINT, who has been its proprietor for years, has now associated with him Mr. W. F. LEONARD, and the business will be hereafter conducted under the firm of J. M. FLINT & CO. Tendering many thanks to the public generally, for the liberal encouragement already shown this house, the Subscribers hope, by their attention and exertions, to receive a continuance of their custom and friendship.

J. M. FLINT.
W. F. LEONARD.
New York, Feb'y 18, 1843. 42-6m

FIVE CENTS REWARD.

RANAWAY from the Subscriber, on the 17th instant, an indented apprentice named Neill Thomas Tyson, aged 16 years. All persons are forewarned against harboring or dealing with him, under penalty of the law.

CORNELIUS B. TYSON.
Cumberland County, Feb. 20. 42-2w

50 Bbls. prime New Orleans MOLASSES. For sale by

C. T. HAIGH.
Feb'y 22, 1843. 42-3w

NEGROES FOR SALE.

WILL be sold at Public Auction, at the residence of Jonathan Evans, Jr., on Thursday, the 15th day of March next, THREE NEGROES, viz: a likely young man, about 30 years old, and an old man and woman; Green's patent Straw Cutter; Corn Sheller; one old timber cart, a few sows and pigs. Black-smith tools, Carpenter's tools, farming implements, 1 loom, spinning wheels, and some Household Furniture, and various other things too tedious to mention. Great bargains to be had. Terms of sale 90 days credit. Note with approved security will be required before any thing is removed.

JAMES EVANS, *Trustee.*
February 21, 1843. 42 4w

IMPORTED
FLATTERER,
(Winner of the Grand Duke Michael Stakes, at New Market, England, first Oct. Meeting, 1834.)

THIS splendid English Race Horse will make the ensuing Season at FAYETTEVILLE, under the management of the undersigned.

TERMS.—To former patrons $20, and to new $25 *cash*, the season. Classes of six mares, $20 each. No liabilities for accidents or escapes. Mares from a distance well fed with grain for 30 cents per day, or $2 a week.

Season to commence 1st March, and end 15th July.

PEDIGREE.

FLATTERER was got by Muley, (sire of imp. Leviathan, imp. Margrave, &c.) his dam Clare by Mammion, (son of Whiskey, out of young Noisette, by Diomede,)—g. d. Harpalice by Gohanna—g. g. d. Amazon by Driver—g. g. g. d. Fractious by Mercury—Woodpecker Mare—Everlasting by *Eclipse*—Hyæna by Snap—Miss Belsea by Regulus—Bartlett's Childers—Honeywood's Arabian—Mr. Bowes's Byerly—Turk Mare, dam of the two True Blues, &c.

For extended pedigree, history, performances, &c., see hand bills.

ALEXANDER McPHATTER.
Fayetteville, N. C., Feb'y 17, 1843. 42tf

$100 REWARD.

THE above reward will be paid by the Subscriber for the delivery to him, in the town of Carthage, Moore County, of two NEGROES, Slaves, hereinafter described, or Forty Dollars for the confinement of either of them in any Jail in North Carolina so that the owner can get him:—

JACOB, a boy forty years of age, rather low, stout built, and quick spoken. Said boy ranaway from Archibald McCollum of Cumberland county, in January 1839,—is supposed to be lurking on Cape Fear, in Cumberland or Wake counties, or on Little River in Moore county.

ELIJAH, a boy twenty years of age, large, likely, and black complected. Said boy ranaway from David Avery, a negro trader of Alabama,—is supposed to be lurking on Deep River in Moore county, or on the waters of Richland or McLendon's creeks in said county. Said Negroes are now the property of the Subscriber.

ALEX'R KELLY.
Carthage, Feb'y 14, 1843. 42-3w

NEGROES FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber, as Administrator of John B. Marsh, dec'd, will sell at Public Auction, on Monday, March 6th, at the Court House in Fayetteville, One Likely Negro Woman, and her two Children, on a credit of 6 months, for approved note.

P. TAYLOR, *Administrator.*
A. KIMBALL, *Auctioneer.*
February 8, 1843. 41-3w

TO THE WORLD!!

CAN we for a moment look upon our wide-spread land, and behold the fearful amount of suffering and disease that there exists, without a feeling of painful sympathy arising in our hearts, accompanied with the desire of bestowing relief if we possessed the power! No, we cannot: the human heart goes forth to meet its fellow, and extends to him the hand of sympathy, if nothing more. This may soothe, but it will not cure. He still feels himself an object that is loathed,—he still feels himself a cripple; the anguish still lingers around his pillow. Those at all familiar with the history of diseases cannot help being struck with the rapid increase of that peculiar range of diseases arising from an impure state of the blood, or habit of the system;—diseases of the mucus tissue; also of the osseous and glandular system, scrofula, cancerous ulcers and obstinate cutaneous eruptions, chronic sore eyes, and disease of the bones. The chief cause of their increase is owing to their being hereditary, running through whole families and spreading destruction along their path. But for all these ills there has a new medicine dawned upon the world; and in offering to the public this new preparation, which has for its object the relief of suffering humanity, it becomes necessary to state upon what grounds it puts forth its merits and the reasons upon which it founds its superior claims to the attention of the afflicted, that all who require its use may fearlessly repose full confidence in its restorative virtues. But let us introduce our reader more particularly to this new preparation, which has already been announced to the public under the name of

SANDS' SARSAPARILLA.

This medicine is the result of years devoted to laborious chemical experiments in testing various modes of preparation, enabling them to concentrate in the most efficient form all the medicinal value of the true Sarsaparilla; and they have at last accomplished this most desirable result by means of an entirely new, ingenious and costly apparatus. The process throughout is governed by strictly chemical laws, so that the essential principles, or the principle on which the restorative virtue of the Sarsaparilla depends, is entirely preserved. This is then combined with other articles, selected wholly from the vegetable kingdom, all of which are the most powerful purifiers of the blood, which are then concentrated into a fluid extract that has been found by experience to possess the important power of immediately arresting the progress of disease and restoring the patient to perfect health. Therefore, those suffering from disease arising from an impure state of the blood or habit of the system, such as obstinate cutaneous eruptions, rheumatism, chronic sore eyes, or diseases arising from an injudicious use of mercury, or imprudencies in life, have only to use this preparation, which has all combined that can be useful in the removal of their complaints. Combined with the other advantages which the preparation possesses, the proprietors have reaped the experience of a scientific gentleman who resided many years in that country which produces the best, in fact the only true, species of Sarsaparilla. The proprietors, during the many years they have been engaged in preparing it, have tried hundreds of experiments upon the human system, and have had the pleasure of witnessing its happy results in numerous instances; and they were determined not to offer it to the world until they had become thoroughly convinced of its efficacy. They have now succeeded in preparing a medicine whose restorative virtues are without a parallel in the history of medicine, which fact is fully substantiated by the numerous certificates and testimonials of cures of the most difficult kinds of disease.

This medicine has been prepared for the benefit of all suffering mankind, both rich and poor, and to the indigent poor it will be given without money and without price, by their bringing a certificate of their need from the Pastor, the Magistrate or the Alderman of their Ward. And now let the testimony of suffering humanity, who are gathering around it thick and fast and by whose inherent virtues the lame walk, the lepers are cleansed, and the afflicted are healed, bear witness of its merits. Let it stand or fall by its own inherent virtues. What it has done once it will do again, and by its use the world will be relieved of a vast amount of suffering and disease. The proprietors have made arrangements for spreading it throughout the whole United States. That all may have it within their reach, it is also their intention to introduce it into the hospitals, into the almshouses, and into all the public institutions, wherever enlightened reason may be inclined to receive it, which have for their object the sufferer's relief. And to the American public the proprietors would say, let that medicine which is destined to bring health and healing on its wings to its thousands and its tens of thousands, receive your favorable consideration—let all philanthropists sustain an article which has for its object relief to both rich and poor. As long as the medicine produces the desired result for which it is administered—and this has been proved again and again—is it not sufficient to all to administer it in cases where its benign influence may shed relief and happiness around the pillow of suffering and pain.

The following cure, at once so remarkable, so extraordinary as almost to surpass belief, has, in order to place its truth beyond the reach of suspicion or doubt, been sworn to, this 26th day of August, 1842, before his Honor Robert H. Morris, Mayor of the city of New York:

NEW YORK, August 23, 1842.

Gentlemen: A tale of misery and woe is mine to tell, and as *memory*, ever constant in the task, brings back scenes that have past, I shudder at the picture and almost wonder if it is so. For months stretched upon a bed of suffering and distress, racked by the most excruciating pain, dumb with agony—the only voice that came from my lips the voice of groaning and my only hope despair. Often and often while others slept in the still hours of night, I have turned my face to the wall and wished to die.

Although I stood on the brink of eternity, and the thread of life was nearly severed, yet I still breathed on, the lamp held out to burn; I little thought it would be ever trimmed again, and only hoped that death would swallow up the flame. My sickness was first brought on by my imprudently exposing myself to a strong current of air while over-heated, which caused a sudden check of perspiration. My complaint at first seemed light and hardly worth while to call a physician; but I soon began to grow worse, and a physician was called, who prescribed some pills containing a powerful preparation of mercury, to be followed by sarsaparilla root and lignum vitæ made into a tea, which I continued using for several months without intermission. Soon after taking the mercury I began to feel its poisonous influence. My whole glandular system became affected, also the bones, joints and muscles; lumps formed upon the skin nearly as big as an egg, accompanied with intense burning heat, which kept swelling until they broke, and discharged matter and blood. These continued to increase until they covered my whole body. But this was only the beginning of my afflictions; now commenced those torturing pains termed chronic rheumatism. At times it seemed as if I was stretched upon a rack and all my limbs were being torn from each other; at others as if sharp knives were piercing me at every point. The muscles of my legs seemed tied in knots and were as hard as a bone. My distress was now so great that my groans at night disturbed the whole house and also some of the families in the adjacent buildings. I had not slept a night since the early part of December last; the only sleep I obtained was a few hours during the middle of the day pillowed up in a chair, and the eruption had also fearfully increased. My face was completely covered with an extending sore. I had now shrunk to a mere skeleton—the skin and flesh were so diseased around my thighs that the bones nearly protruded, and the physicians pronounced my case beyond the reach of medicine. Oh how I wished that I might die. From my long and protracted illness we had become much reduced in circumstances. A short time since while looking in the papers, I chanced to see your Sarsaparilla advertised, accompanied with a certificate from Mr. Burdock, of a most extraordinary cure made by its use. The case in some respects resembled my own, and I found that lingering hope still clung to life. It seemed like a whisper from heaven. The second day after I commenced taking it I felt the pain much easier and went to sleep. I had not slept like this before for months. By the time I had used one bottle, the pain had nearly left, the eruption was also much better. I now felt a strange hope gathering in my breast that I should live! perhaps be cured. No; this could not be. I dared not believe it. I sent and got another bottle, continuing to improve rapidly, and still another, and I—I a few days since, a miserable, suffering, dying man, was almost well. Two weeks from the day I took the first dose I was out, and walked nearly three miles without even the assistance of a cane. And now, gentlemen—yes, now, I am well! and have testified before my God upon His sacred Word, that all might believe this statement, for it is true, true. Oh how lamely these cold words describe those fearful nights of agony, those dreadful days of suffering. True! Yes, gentlemen, I herald it to the world that all may know what your preparation of Sarsaparilla has done for me. My heart yearns towards those suffering and afflicted like I was, and I only hope this statement will induce others to pursue the same course for relief.

THOMAS TURNER, 43 Anthony street.

City and County of New York, ss: I hereby certify that on this 26th day of August, 1842, the above named Thomas Turner appeared before me, in the Mayor's office, and having been duly sworn, stated that the above statement by him subscribed, was true.

ROBT. H. MORRIS,
Mayor of the City of New York.

I do hereby certify that the above is a correct statement of the case of Thomas Turner, and the effect of your Sarsaparilla upon him; his wife being a member of my congregation, I have frequently visited them and know the facts to be true.

SEYMOUR VAN DEUSEN,
Pastor of the M. E. Church, Duane st.

We, the undersigned, being neighbors of Thomas Turner, do hereby certify that the above is a correct statement of his case and the operation of your Sarsaparilla upon him.

WILLIAM LOZEY, Wine Merchant,
Corner of Church and Leonard sts.
JOEL B. PURDY, Grocer,
Corner of Franklin and Church sts.
ISAAC L. COWL, Grocer, 97 Franklin st.

Reference is also made (if any farther evidence is required) to Mr. James Brown, of the house of Brown, Brothers & Co., who is acquainted with the above particulars, in whose employ the above named Thomas Turner was for a number of years.

The proprietors also submit to the public the following certificate, from a highly respectable source, of a cure made by using their preparation of Sarsaparilla, which cannot but have the effect of placing beyond all doubt the curative powers of this medicine:

NEW YORK, August 3, 1842.

MESSRS. SANDS—*Gentlemen:* Under a feeling sense of gratitude inherent to us all when suddenly relieved from suffering and disease, I now, as an act of justice due to you, and with a view of relieving the afflicted, make known to the world the inestimable benefit I have received from the use of your Sarsaparilla. In the year 1832 I sailed from England in a vessel bound for Quebec, and while on the passage first discovered the disease which after proved to be a sore affliction; and truly I can say, 'from the crown of my head to the sole of my foot there was no soundness in me.' From the time first mentioned, down until the present, a period of more than ten years, I have suffered all that human nature was capable of bearing. I have been under the care of the most distinguished physicians, both in this country and in England, visited Bath, Cheltenham, Bristol and Gloucester, tried various specifics, among others a large quantity of Swaim's Panacea, used sulphur baths, &c. &c. As a last resort I was induced to wrap myself in a tar ointment, keep myself secluded, shunned by all, myself also shunning. I was induced to believe my case a hopeless one.

In August last, by the advice of friends, I went to the New York City Hospital, but was there told that my case was incurable. The disease now enveloped my whole body, rendering me almost hopeless; the skin thickened and cracked, and blood and matter ran, and life itself became almost a burden. A few weeks since I was induced to use your Sarsaparilla by hearing it so highly recommended, having spent near $3,000 without obtaining but little relief. After using it a short time I found myself better, and now, by using six or eight bottles, costing me less than ten dollars, I am well. Yes, I certify and declare to the world, that after spending near $3 000 in travelling and doctoring, and suffering more than can be told, I was perfectly cured by using your invaluable preparation of Sarsaparilla, and I now recommend it to all similarly afflicted. Those wishing to know farther particulars will find me at my residence, No. 27 Warren street, New York, where I shall be happy to communicate any thing in relation to the above cure.

PAUL BURDOCK.

ITS OWN WORKS PROCLAIM IT.—Let the following speak for itself:

NEW YORK, August 16, 1842.

MESSRS. SANDS—*Gentlemen:* Owing to you a debt which money cannot pay, I am induced to make a public acknowledgment of the benefit I have derived from your (to me) invaluable preparation of Sarsaparilla. I was sorely afflicted with a terrible scrofulous disease, hereditary in our family, which commenced on my neck, and, continuing to spread, soon reached my ears, running into my head, and extended all over my face, neck, arms, and lower extremities. I became a disgusting object to look upon. At times my distress was so great that I was unable to sleep or lay down, and the disease extending into my ears, seriously affected my hearing. My face was one continuous sore, from which a discharge of matter and water kept constantly oozing out. People avoided me, supposing I had the small pox, or some other infectious disease, and I was consequently obliged to relinquish my business. Notwithstanding I had the best medical advice, and tried different plans of treatment, the disease continued to grow worse, until I gave up in despair. Fortunately for me, I chanced to fall in with a lady on board a railroad car while travelling for my health, who informed me that her son was at one time in as bad a condition as I was, and that by using your Sarsaparilla he was speedily cured. I immediately procured the article and commenced using it, and now, after having used less than six bottles, I am well and able to attend to my business. I send you this statement as an act of justice, only hoping it may induce the afflicted to make use of the right medicine, and thereby save them much suffering and expense.—Those wishing to learn further particulars concerning my case, will find me at 207 Greenwich street, where it will afford me great pleasure to communicate anything in relation to the above.

AMOS DENMAN.

Prepared and sold at wholesale and retail, and for exportation, by A. B. SANDS & CO., Druggists and Chemists, Granite Buildings, 273 Broadway, corner of Chamber street, New York.

Price $1 per bottle; six bottles for $5.

EDWARD J. HALE, Agent, by special appointment for the Proprietors, for Fayetteville and vicinity. B. Oates, Charlotte, N. C: Haviland, Harral & Allen, Charleston, S. C: Haviland, Risby & Co., Augusta, Geo: Mosely & Co., Mobile, Ala.
February 10, 1843. 41-cow1Y

United States District Court of N. Carolina.

IN BANKRUPTCY:

Notice to shew cause against Petition of John F. Barnes of Bladen County, late Merchant, for his discharge and certificate as Bankrupt, at Wilmington, on Monday the first of May next.

Publication ordered.

H. POTTER, *D. J. U. S. N. C.*
February 11, 1843. 41-10w

United States District Court of N. Carolina.

IN BANKRUPTCY:

Notice to shew cause against Petition of John Shaw of Guilford County, Carpenter, to be declared a Bankrupt, at Wilmington, on Monday the first of May next.

John B Morrah of Cumberland County, formerly Grocer, to be declared a Bankrupt, at Wilmington, on Monday the first of May next.

By order of the Court.

H. H. POTTER,
Acting Clerk of Court in Bankruptcy.
February 13, 1843. 41-3w

FOR SALE,

A VALUABLE Cook Woman, accustomed also to house work; a good washer and ironer. Has no children. Apply at this office.
January 11, 1843. 36-tf

BRANDRETH'S PILLS,

CONSTANTLY for sale by MICHAEL McGARY.
July 11, 1842. 10tf

State of North Carolina.

CUMBERLAND COUNTY.—*In Equity.*

ORDERED by the Court, that S. G. Moses and Mary his wife, David H. Grove and Susan his wife, and John B. Ashe, who reside beyond the limits of this State, appear at the next term of said Court, to be held for said County, on the 6th Monday after the 4th Monday in March, 1843, and plead, answer or demur to the bill of Caroline M. Walker and others vs. C. P. Mallett and others, or the same will be taken pro confesso, and heard ex parte as to them. Ordered to be published in the Fayetteville Observer for six weeks.

ARCH'D A. T. SMITH,
39] *Clerk & Master.*

State of North Carolina,

ROBESON COUNTY.

Superior Court of Law, Fall Term, 1842.

Doe Dem. of Allan Lowry, vs Roe & Arch'd Baker.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Duncan Baker, Catharine Brown and Peter Brown her husband, heirs at law of Archibald Baker, deceased, are not inhabitants of this State: It is Ordered by the Court, that publication be made for six weeks in the Fayetteville Observer, that they appear at the next term of this Court, to be held at the Court House in Lumberton, on the 4th Monday of March next, and then and there cause themselves to be made parties defendant to said suit, in the place of Archibald Baker, dec'd, or judgment will be taken against them pro confesso.

ABSALOM DAVIS, Jr., *C. S. C.*
January 21, 1843. 39-6w

NEW STOCK OF

BOOKS AND STATIONARY.

THE Subscriber is now receiving a large assortment of

BOOKS AND STATIONARY,

Comprising a very general stock of School Books, Blank Books, Writing and Wrapping Paper, (some very low priced Ruled Caps) Superfine Pen and Pocket Knives, Ink, Inkstands, &c. &c. All of which he will be glad to sell at his usual low prices *for Cash.*

New publications received frequently from New York; and any work not on hand procured to order, at short notice.

E. J. HALE.
September 28.

FOR SALE.

AN EXCELLENT 4 Horse Wagon and Team, with all the necessary fixtures for the Road. Apply to H. LEETE.
June 28, 1842. 8-tf

Lime! Lime!! Lime!!!

300 CASKS SUPERIOR THOMASTOWN LIME, in prime order, just received and for sale cheap.

ELIJAH FULLER.
January 18, 1842. 85tf

MARBLE FACTORY,

BY JAMES FOSTER.
Fayetteville, June 18, 1842. 7tf

PATENT MEDICINES.

Beckwith's Anti-Dyspeptic Pills.
Ditto Anti-Bilious ditto.
Moffat's Life Pills & Phœnix Bitters.
Adams's Eye Water.
Evans's Pills.

For sale at the Fayetteville Book Store.

JUST RECEIVED,

25 BBLS. IRISH POTATOES. For sale by S. W. TILLINGHAST.
Dec. 27, 1842. 34-tf

FROM THE MACON MESSENGER.

PROSPECTS OF COTTON-PLANTING IN INDIA.

We have at different periods during the last two years received letters from a young man (who is well known in this vicinity) who is engaged in planting cotton in the East Indies. He is located in the interior, somewhere between Benares and Delhi. From the information that we derive from his letters, and his own direct conclusions, from experience, there is very little to be apprehended in this country from any competition by that country in the production of cotton for a long time to come, if ever. From a letter dated the 17th of September, 1842, we make the following extracts:

Speaking of the crop of 1841 he says: "So far as regards the quantity produced, I think it a decided failure. The season was a bad one, but still I think the fields planted in the American style yield more than those cultivated in the native fashion."

With regard to the crop of 1842 he says: "The season here commences in July, and the rains set in very severe—so much so, that it was with great difficulty I could plant. The plants came up well, and were flourishing; but from the 27th July to the 31st August there was no rain; the plants became stunted and brown, and are not at this time half the size they should be; nor has the rain in this month appeared to benefit them much. In short, I consider it a bad chance in this quarter of India. Cotton can do with less water than most other plants, but in my opinion it cannot be cultivated successfully in a country where it is a drought eight months of the year, and no certainty of rain the other four. I am anxious to get removed eastward to the country bordering on the Ganges and Burrempooter, which is decidedly a better country, and where the finest cottons have always been produced, from time immemorial. I see that the cotton experiment in India is becoming a great bugbear among the American planters. My opinion is, that cotton cannot be exported from India in sufficient quantities, or at least for a long time to come, to interfere with its production in America. It is also to be taken into consideration that India, and, I might say, much of Asia, is full of naked people, who would also become the consumers, when its prices are reduced by an increased cultivation—so that the export would bear but a small comparison to the quantity produced."

A letter of 16th October, 1842, corresponds with his views as quoted above. He says: "It is true that you may hire a laborer for a mere song, and this fact, in connexion with what appeared to me on my first arrival to be a very cheap land rent, induced me to believe that cotton could be produced at a very low rate. But a little acquaintance with the seasons and climate convinced me of my error. Even with all the advantages, I think it cannot be produced cheaper here; nor even as cheap, as in Mississippi."

The writer goes into a detail of facts respecting the climate, cost of cultivation, &c. which must satisfy any one that the experiment, at least in that part of India, has thus far proved, and is likely to prove, very unprofitable, if not, in fact, a total failure.

JOHN C. COLT.
"Honor thy Father and thy Mother."

This wretched young man belonged to a respectable family in Connecticut. But he never learned to *obey his parents*. He burst asunder all parental and Christian restraints, and gave way to his impetuous desires and passions. At length he ran away from home. He roamed about the country, and went once to Texas. And now for the result. Children, look at it!

In Cincinnati he seduced and then basely deserted a young woman, a widow. She died—*a suicide*. He then seduced another woman in Philadelphia, whom he carried to New York, and lived with her as a kept mistress. To support her, he reduced his means so that he was unable to pay an honest debt to a Mr. Samuel Adams. To get rid of the payment, he murdered Mr. Adams, packed up his body in a box, and put it on board of a ship bound for New Orleans. He gave Mr. Adams' watch to his mistress, and this led to his detection. The wretched woman awoke, one morning, to learn from the officers of the law, that the man with whom she lived in unholy union, was a murderer. He was tried—convicted—and, after various appeals to other courts, he was sentenced to be executed on the 18th of Nov. last. He petitioned Gov. Seward for a pardon, but he refused to interfere with the sentence of the law. Desperate efforts were made by himself and his friends to save him from the merited death. But all in vain. The law had him in its firm grasp, and it went steadily forward. From it there was no escape. He spent the night previous to the day appointed for his execution, in writing a letter, which he sealed and directed to be given to his [illegitimate] child, when old enough to understand its contents. In the morning, a clergyman spent several hours with him. At 12 o'clock his mistress, the mother of his child, came to his cell, and they were married. What a marriage! The gallows of the bridegroom standing at the window of the cell, where the ceremony was performed, and himself on the very verge of the grave! He was left alone with his wife for an hour, and then requested to be left entirely alone till his last minute. A few minutes before 4 o'clock, (the time set for his execution,) the cell was opened, and he was found—*dead!* Some one had furnished him with a dirk-knife, which he thrust into his heart. He had turned the knife around till he had made a large gash, and the blood had flowed freely over his yet warm body. The gallows was deprived of its victim. He had gone to the presence of his God—a *libertine*—a *murderer*—and a *suicide*.

We commend this subject to the attention of all our youthful readers. Sin often presents itself in an attractive form. It promises happiness. That is chosen; but in the embrace it turns to misery. So it was with Colt. He *would not be governed by his parents*. He was determined to be *free*; and so he went down—down the declivity of sin, most rapidly. He commenced with what the world calls *trivial* sins. As he progressed, he became hardened, till he ended with murder and suicide. From the moment he disobeyed his father and spurned the counsels of his mother, he went rapidly to ruin, and he involved others in ruin also. Here is a solemn chapter for every youth. Beware of the beginning of sin. Beware of disobeying your parents. "Honor thy *father* and thy *mother*, that thy *days may be long* upon the land which the Lord thy God giveth thee."—*Penny Preacher.*

GENERAL JACKSON'S FINE.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, Jan. 31.

Mr. Pearce, from the Committee on the Judiciary, made the following REPORT:—

The Committee on the Judiciary, to whom was referred so much of the President's Message as relates to the refunding of the fine heretofore imposed upon General Jackson, and sundry memorials and resolutions of State Legislatures relative thereto, report:

That the subject has been presented to the committee in two aspects, in neither of which have they been able to perceive the propriety of refunding the fine. Considered as a reward for his military services, which are admitted to have been great, it is evidently inadequate. No one can question the valor, patriotism, or military skill of General Jackson, displayed throughout the war, and particularly in its brilliant closing scene. For such services, it would be disgraceful to Congress to offer such a testimony of national gratitude as that proposed; and its acceptance as such, by the General, could hardly fail to tarnish the laurels so gloriously won. Nor is it necessary, as a tribute of his grateful countrymen, who have already acknowledged and rewarded his services by the noblest gift in their power to bestow. For him, the measure of national gratitude has been filled to the brim. The highest honors and emoluments of the republic have been his. Twice elected to the chief magistracy, it may be safely said that he has had a larger control over the policy of the Government, and the opinions of the people, than any President or individual since the days of Washington. Your committee, therefore, think it neither necessary nor proper to refund the fine in question as a requital of services, which have already been fully acknowledged and amply rewarded.

In the other view of the case, the recommendation is urged as a measure of justice to General Jackson, whose conduct, throughout the proceedings which occasioned the imposition of the fine, is said to have been demanded by a great overruling necessity—by the law of self-defence—of defence of self, home, and country, which was never designed to be abrogated by any statute or constitution.

Your committee do not think that the military commander has any rights or duties paramount to the Constitution from which he derives his authority, and under which he holds his commission. And if such officers do possess powers above the Constitution and laws of the land, of the extent and application of which they, and they alone, may rightfully judge; and if neither the Constitution nor laws can protect the citizen against the exercise of such extraordinary, undefined, and undefinable powers, then is our frame of government a solemn mockery, then are our bills and declarations of rights, idle and unmeaning forms, and the boasted liberty of an American citizen is but an empty sound. It is not intended to say that every violation of constitutional right should be punished with unsparing severity. In emergencies of desperate character, we may perhaps excuse, as a needful usurpation of power, what could not be vindicated as a right paramount to the Constitution. We may pardon something to the zealous and desperate energy of patriotism.

But a careful inquiry into the facts of this case, has satisfied the committee that, however patriotic his motives may have been, General Jackson was not justified by any such emergency in the arrest of Louallier, and the subsequent proceedings which subjected him to fine; and while they would not solely his fame as a patriot and soldier, nor tear one leaf from the laurels which are still green upon his brow, they think this a fit occasion to vindicate the personal liberty of the citizen, the supremacy of the law, and the subordination of the military to the civil authority.

The committee present a concise statement of the facts, so far as they have been able to ascertain them, chiefly from historical works and official documents.

On the 2d of December, 1814, General Jackson arrived at New Orleans, and assumed in person the command of the forces there assembled. His arrival infused fresh zeal and ardor throughout the community, and the most active preparations were made for the defence of the city. The Governor of the State having laid before the Legislature a letter of Commodore Patterson, commanding the naval forces of the United States on that station, in which he complained of the want of seamen to man the armed vessels then at New Orleans, and requested the assistance of the State authorities, the Legislature passed an act authorizing a bounty of twenty-four dollars to be given to each seaman who would enter the service of the United States for three months, and placing $6 000 for this object at the disposal of the commodore.* On the same day, to facilitate this purpose, they laid an embargo, for three days, upon all vessels and barges then in the port of New Orleans.* They also passed a resolution, "requiring the Governor to call upon the inhabitants of such parishes as he might think proper, to send all such male negroes as they could dispose of to Fort St. Charles, at the English Turn, to be sent thence to the different points that might be judged proper to be fortified, there to work on the fortifications."† They refused, however, to pass an act suspending the privilege of the habeas corpus; and on the 15th of December General Jackson issued his proclamation announcing his "unalterable determination to execute *the martial law* in all cases which may come within his province."§ Before his arrival, he had been informed that there were many disaffected persons in the State, which, doubtless, was his belief when he issued his proclamation. The committee think this was a great misapprehension of the patriotism and virtue of the people of Louisiana as subsequent events proved.

On the 18th of December, the Legislature passed an act, in which, after reciting that the crisis would oblige a great number of citizens to take up arms in defence of the State, and compel them to quit their homes, and leave their affairs in a state of abandonment, they enacted that protests of notes and bills, executions on judgments, and the institution of civil suits, &c., should be suspended till the first of May then next. Subsequently they appropriated $6,000 for the purchase of clothing for such of the militia as were destitute, which sum was largely increased by private subscriptions, and was most beneficially employed.‖ Thus the Legislature co-operated with the community, "all classes of whom," says the historian of the campaign, "were animated by the most ardent zeal. The young, the old, women, children, all, breathed defiance to the enemy, firmly resolved to oppose to the utmost the threatened invasion¶." At this time the American forces were about one thousand regulars, and from four to five thousand militia.

On the 23d of December the British effected the disembarkation of their troops, and arrived nine miles below the city of New Orleans, of which General Jackson was informed about two o'clock of the same day. With his characteristic decision and courage, he determined to attack them immediately. In the action which resulted so honorably to our arms, and so fortunately for the safety of Louisiana, the uniform and volunteer companies of New Orleans militia were highly distinguished. In the affair of the 28th of December, the first and second regiments of Louisiana militia were engaged, and behaved well.** On the 1st of January, the General was reinforced by five hundred of the militia from Baton Rouge,†† and on the 4th by two thousand five hundred of the Kentucky troops.‡‡ On the 8th of January, the British attempted to storm the American lines, but were repulsed with great slaughter, losing, in killed, wounded, and missing, near three thousand men, including a great proportion of officers, among whom were the commander-in-chief killed, and two major generals wounded.

*See Latour's Historical Memoir, page 68. †Ib. p. 57. ‡Ib. p. 70. §Ib. p. 70, and Appendix No. 21. ‖Ib. App. No. 22. ¶Ib. p. 141. **Ib. p. 72. ††Ib. p. 136. ‡‡Ib. p. 141.

This victory, so glorious to General Jackson and his brave companions in arms, was fatal to the success of the British enterprise. On the next day, General Lambert determined to relinquish the attempt on New Orleans. His operations were conducted with great secrecy, and, on the night of the 18th, his camp was entirely evacuated, and his troops returned to their shipping.* On the 19th, the British naval forces abandoned the attack upon Fort St. Philip, which had been gallantly resisted for eight days, and put to sea.† Thus was Louisiana delivered from invasion.

In the mean time additional reinforcements had been continually arriving at New Orleans, and the commander found himself at the head of a numerous and effective army, flushed with victory, and glowing with patriotic ardor. On the 19th of January he wrote to the Secretary of War in these words: "There is, in my *mind*, very little doubt that his (the enemy's) last exertions have been made, in this quarter at any rate, for the present season;" and "I believe you will not think me too sanguine in the belief that Louisiana is now clear of its enemy."‡ On the 21st January the General and his army returned in triumph to New Orleans, where this brilliant campaign was celebrated by the most animated festivities and public congratulations.‖ It is worthy of observation that, during all this time, no offence or act of insubordination had occurred to require either repression or punishment.

In his address to the army of January 21st General Jackson says: "Natives of different States, acting together for the first time in camp, differing in habits and language, instead of viewing in these circumstances the germs of distrust and division, you have made them the source of an honorable emulation, and from the seeds of discord itself have reaped the fruits of an honorable union."§

In his letter to the mayor of New Orleans, of the 27th January, he declares himself "deeply impressed, since his arrival, with the unanimity and patriotic zeal displayed by the citizens;" and prays him to¶ "communicate to them the exalted sense he entertains of their patriotism, love of order, and attachment to the principles of our excellent Constitution." He praises their courage, fortitude, and liberality to the sick, wounded, and families of those who were in the field. Latour, the historian of the campaign, himself the friend and eulogist of the General, says that "all the inhabitants of Louisiana without distinction of birth, color, age, or sex, vied in zeal for the service of their country, and strained every nerve to repulse the enemy. Their conduct, throughout the campaign, is the most emphatic refutation of the unjust charges of their calumniators."**

On the 6th of February, the Legislature, who were doubtless satisfied that a renewed invasion was not to be apprehended; and that, in any event, the territory of the State was secure from all danger, adjourned, *sine die*. On the 18th of the same month, Mr. Livingston, one of General Jackson's aids, who had visited the British fleet, then lying off Mobile, with a flag of truce, returned with the information, derived from the admiral, that a treaty of peace had been concluded at Ghent between the commissioners of the two nations. The information was contained in a London paper, which had been forwarded to the admiral from Jamaica, and, though not official, it was received without distrust, and diffused a general joy throughout the city.†† Who could imagine that, in such a state of things, when the enemy had been driven from our shores with disgrace and defeat, when all classes of the people had devoted themselves to the defence of the State, the only strife between them being who should most distinguish himself for courage, fortitude, and patience: —when more than a month had elapsed, since the defeat of that enemy; when the intelligence of peace, though not officially communicated, had been received from a credible source; and when, if there had *been any reasonable distrust of its truth, the means* of defence had been so greatly augmented that there could be no further reasonable apprehension of the enemy:—in such a state of things, who could think the commanding general justified by "an overwhelming necessity," in the continuance of martial law, and in enforcing military discipline, not upon the soldiers merely, but upon citizens, exempts, and alien friends—suspending the functions of all, even the municipal and federal authorities;‡‡ and subjecting private rights to the control of his iron will? Who can wonder that the generous forbearance and patriotic submission of the people should at last yield to the impatience of a restraint which no law sanctioned and no necessity justified? It is an invariable rule, applicable as well in ethics as in law, that whenever the necessity which alone justifies a particular act ceases, the authority to do that act passes away too. Now, if it be admitted that, when martial law was proclaimed at New Orleans, there was such an overwhelming necessity for it, as abrogated the Constitution and all laws, who can pretend that such necessity continued at the time of which the committee speak!

What this martial law is, which thus claims to overrule constitutional and civil rights, the committee will inquire in a subsequent part of this report. They propose now to state the facts which brought the military in collision with the civil authority.

Among the defenders of New Orleans were certain French subjects, resident in Louisiana, but not naturalized, to whom peculiar privileges had been secured by the treaty of cession for a period of 12 years, not then expired. These men, though not liable to military duty, volunteered, with the characteristic chivalry of the glorious nation to which they belonged, to defend the State under whose protection they were sojourning, and they displayed (said Gen. Jackson) a zeal as honorable to themselves as it was grateful to the commander. (8 Niles's Register, 122.)

But when the defeat of the enemy, and the news or rumor of peace had filled the whole community with rejoicing, they felt that they were entitled to repose and exemption from further military service. For this reason they applied to the French consul for certificates of national character.

General Jackson seems to have been reluctant to have his forces diminished by their withdrawal from the army, and to have thought that others not entitled were receiving these certificates, and on the 28th February he issued a general order, directing all French subjects having the certificate of the French consul, countersigned by the commanding general, to repair to the interior, not short of Baton Rouge, a distance of 120 miles from New Orleans, and declaring that notice would be taken of such as might remain after the 3d of March.‖‖ This order was considered a violation, as well of the treaty rights of these Frenchmen, as of the law of the land, which authorized the President of the United States only to adopt such measures against alien enemies, whose removal might be required by the public safety. It was also believed to be unnecessary and harsh in the extreme towards men who had just perilled their lives in voluntary defence of the country. So general was this sentiment, that all the officers and soldiers of Plauche's battalion, and of Lacoste and Dacquins, which were the New Orleans troops, petitioned the commander-in-chief to suspend the order. On the 8th of March, the General, in compliance with their request, did suspend his order, except as to the Chevalier Toussarde, the French consul, who was banished the city.§§

In the mean time, however, to-wit: on Friday the 3d March, a communication on the subject was published in the Louisiana Courier, which was ascertained to be the production of Mr. Louallier, the elder. This gentleman was no discontented, disorganizing, seditious person, but an active intelligent member of the Legislature, and a good, loyal, and patriotic citizen. It was he who, in December, 1814, had obtained the grant from the Legislature of $6,000 to furnish clothing for the destitute militia; he reported and recommended to the Legislature the embargo law, by which Commodore Patterson's vessels were manned, and the appropriation of $6,000, out of which the bounties to the seamen were paid. Though, as a member of the Legislature, exempted by the laws of the State from military service, not merely during the session, but without limitation,¶¶ he was not useless during the time of hostilities; he was one of the committee appointed to afford relief to the sick and wounded and destitute; and, as such, exerted himself with indefatigable diligence.

Unfortunately for him, however, he had, on the 14th December, reported, in the Louisiana House of Representatives, against the suspension of the habeas corpus act which the General and Governor had recommended. This seems to have been his sole demerit. In the communication before mentioned he complained in a temperate manner of the general order of the 28th February, as violating the privileges of the French residents. He denied the right of the commander-in-chief to banish them, and insisted that "it was time for the laws to resume their empire;" "that enough having been done for glory, the time for moderation had arrived;" and, finally, "that the acts of authority which the invasion of our country and its safety may have rendered necessary, are, since the evacuation of it by the enemy, no longer compatible with our dignity and our oath of making the Constitution respected."

For the publication of this article (on Sunday, the 5th of March) Mr. Louallier was arrested by a military force, and, by the order of General Jackson, committed to prison. At the moment of his arrest he applied to P. L. Morrel, Esq., to take legal measures for his release. Mr. Morrel immediately drew up a petition to Judge Hall, of the United States district court, for a habeas corpus in behalf of Louallier, which he presented to him at his own house; after some reflection, the Judge signed the order for the issuing of the writ, but suggested to the counsel that he should notify General Jackson that the writ had been awarded.* This was done in the course of the day, upon which General Jackson addressed an order to Col. Arbucke, alleging that he had received proof that *Judge Hall had been exciting mutiny in his camp*, and ordering his arrest; about 8 o'clock the same evening the Judge was arrested by a party of sixty soldiers, commanded by Major Butler, and confined in prison for awarding the sacred writ of habeas corpus, which it pleased General Jackson to consider as proof of his aiding, abetting, and exciting mutiny!!†

Before the arrest of the Judge, Mr. Claiborne, the clerk of the district court, to whom Mr. Morrel had delivered the petition and order, observed that it was dated the 6th. Apprehending this to be a mistake, as the day was the 5th, he waited on the Judge and suggested the error, which he at once corrected by changing the figure 6 to 5. Between 10 and 11 o'clock of the same evening the clerk was called on by Major Chotard, one of General Jackson's aids, who produced a written order from the General, which he said required the clerk to give up the original order of Judge Hall, awarding the habeas corpus. This he very properly refused to do, because it was a court paper which his sworn duty required him to keep. About 12 o'clock, however, he waited on the General, who asked for the paper, which was handed to him. He read it, observed the alteration in the date, and asked what all this juggling was about. The clerk assured him that there was no juggling, and explained the cause of the altered date, when the General said he should keep the paper. To the remonstrance of the clerk he said he should take the responsibility, but would give him a certified copy, which was done accordingly.‡ Mr. Duplessis, the marshal of the district, was at General Jackson's headquarters on Sunday evening about 9 o'clock, when the habeas corpus was the subject of conversation. The General said he "had shopped the Judge," and would treat in the same way any one who might improperly meddle with his camp, of which he considered New Orleans as forming a part. The writ was issued on Monday morning, and was served on Monday afternoon, after the hour of retort. Thus were the constitutional rights and personal liberty of the citizen wantonly violated; the established forms of legal proceeding disregarded and annulled; the majesty of the law degraded, and *the judicial ermine torn and trampled upon.*

On the day after these arrests, Monday, the 6th March, General Jackson received despatches from Washington city.‖ By some mistake in the Postmaster General's office, the official despatch of the Secretary of War, informing him of the ratification of the treaty of peace, was changed for one on another subject; but he received an order of the Postmaster General, dated February 14, 1815, stating that the bearer was charged "with despatches relative to the state of peace which has taken place between the United States and Great Britain," and urging the forwarding the despatches with all possible haste.§ On the same day General Jackson forwarded a letter to General Lambert, commanding the British forces off Mobile, informing him of the contents of the order from the General Post Office; and on the 8th he disbanded the militia, who had been levied en masse.¶ He did not, however, relax the rigors of this martial law. New Orleans was still his camp, in which his will was the source of all power and the rule of all law, where no courts were allowed to sit but courts martial, and where the freedom of the press was in danger of something worse than the sedition law. Neither Louallier nor Judge Hall was discharged, but both were kept in confinement, and on the same 6th March on which he learned from the Postmaster General's order the fact of peace, he directed the convening of a court martial to try Louallier for his life. There were seven charges, to wit: 1. Mutiny. 2. Exciting mutiny. 3. General misconduct. 4. For being a spy. 5. Illegal and improper conduct and disobedience of orders. 6. Writing a wilful and corrupt libel!!! and, 7. "Unsoldierlike conduct, contrary to and inadmissible within the city of New Orleans and its environs."** The specification of these charges, which are all set forth in the documents appended to this report, are nothing more nor less than the publication of the manly but temperate article before mentioned, (which complained of the continuance of *martial law* and the illegal banishment of the French residents,) and the construction which General Jackson thought proper to give to that publication. Fortunately for Mr. Louallier, the court, at the head of which was General Gaines, were not so latitudinarian in their views of martial law as the commander-in-chief. They sustained Louallier's objection to their jurisdiction as to all the charges but the 5th, on which he was tried. At his trial he stood mute, and produced no evidence, nobly resolved never to sanction the outrage upon constitutional rights committed on his person.

The specifications of this charge were, that, by publishing the communication in question, he had violated the 56th and 57th articles of War, which are as follows:

"ART. 56. Whosoever shall relieve the enemy with money, victuals, or ammunition, or shall knowingly harbor or protect an enemy, shall suffer death, or such other punishment as shall be ordered by the sentence of a court martial."

"ART. 57. Whosoever shall be convicted of holding correspondence with or giving intelligence to the enemy, either directly or indirectly, shall suffer death, or such other punishment as shall be ordered by the sentence of a court martial."

The evidence adduced by the judge advocate†† was, the proof of the publication in the Courier, of the circulation of that paper out of the city, and that the prisoner was a patriotic citizen and useful member of the Legislature, who had no predilection for the English Government.‡‡

Such were the pretexts on which Louis Louallier was dragged to prison and tried for his life by a military tribunal, two months after the triumphant defeat of the British, more than six weeks after the General had written to the Secretary of War that the country was delivered from the enemy, and after *authentic*, though not official intelligence of peace had been received. Let it be observed, too, that he was tried by a court composed of officers of the regular army, whereas if he was a soldier at all, he was of the militia, and, by the rules for their government, (see Gordon's Digest, p. 671, sec. 2408,) should have been tried by officers of the militia.

In fact, he was no soldier at all, not having served in the ranks on any occasion, and being exempted, as a member of the Legislature, by the law of Louisiana, without limitation as to the session of that body, (see Martin's Digest, title Militia;) which law of Louisiana is in pursuance of the law of Congress of March 8, 1792, sec. 2.

On the 11th, he was acquitted by the court, but was still kept in confinement by General Jackson, and not discharged until official intelligence of the peace was received. On the same day (the 11th March) Judge Hall, who doubtless owed his escape from a court martial to the acquittal of Louallier, was, by order of General Jackson, conducted by a military guard about four miles from New Orleans, and there "set at liberty." On the 14th, the General published his general orders, disapproving the sentence of the court martial, justifying his declaration of martial law, and claiming his right, under the Constitution, to suspend the habeas corpus by such declaration.

On the 22d of March, official information of the peace having been previously received, the law re-established, and the Judge at liberty, the district court of the United States again met, when the affidavits of Colonel Arbuckle, Major Winston, and others, being taken in open court, a rule was laid on General Jackson to show cause why an attachment should not be awarded against him for a contempt, in wresting from the clerk an original paper of the court, in disobeying the writ of habeas corpus, and imprisoning the Judge.

All the proceedings on the part of the court appear to have been according to the proper and recognised forms. The General offered answer, part of which objected to the jurisdiction and course of proceeding, but the residue was, as he himself styles it, "an exposition of his conduct on every occasion into which it may be drawn in question." The court would not allow this to be recorded, but, after circumspect deliberation, declared that "the party might take legal grounds to show that the attachment should not issue, or take exception to the mode of proceeding, or prove, from the affidavits offered, that the facts charged do not amount to a contempt." Being satisfied that an attachment should issue, interrogatories were proposed to the General, which he refused to receive or make any answer to; whereupon, the court sentenced him to pay a fine of one thousand dollars. This fine the General paid; and thus was atonement made for the violated majesty of the law and the outraged rights of the citizen. Your committee think it is due to both that the fine should not be refunded; that the Legislature should not reverse a judicial sentence which nobly vindicates the first principles of civil liberty, and sustains the supremacy of the civil authority.

(To be concluded in our next.)

Correspondence of the Baltimore Patriot.

WASHINGTON, February 20, 1843.

IN SENATE.—MORE ATTACKS ON STATE CREDIT.

Notwithstanding the repeated decisions of the Senate against the propriety and reasonableness of agitating the subject of assumption of State debts by the General Government, and other speculative schemes, Mr. McDuffie called up this morning the following resolutions, offered by him on Saturday as distinctive propositions—which open up the whole of the questions that occupied the body last week:

Resolved, That the Government of the United States has no constitutional power to assume the debts contracted by the States for their own proper purposes by the issue of stock, whatever fund may be pledged for the payment of the interest or the principal.

Resolved, That it is inexpedient for this Government thus to assume the aforesaid debts.

Mr. McDuffie addressed the Senate, at length, with unusual earnestness and energy in support of these resolutions. He argued the constitutional question involved, after the fashion to be expected from gentlemen of his extreme school of strict constructionists. But even if Congress could constitutionally exercise the power, he thought the policy indicated would be most unwise and inexpedient. It would lead to extravagance and improvidence by the States. However, it could not possibly be adopted and carried out, in the present condition of the Treasury and the country. He concluded by declaring that his solemn conviction was, that if these debts were assumed, and a stock created or issued for the purpose of paying them, the bonds would not be worth the paper on which they were written: and he would announce to the holders of these stocks his opinion that *there would be no obligation on the part of the Government to pay the bonds, even if created by its authority!* He, for one, would OPPOSE THE PAYMENT OF THEM in every form in which his vote or voice could be made to tell upon the question!! And if the holders of them should cry "Nullification!" or "Repudiation!" let them cry!

Mr. Walker followed with another amendment, proposing to extend somewhat the meaning of Mr. McDuffie's resolutions—declaring that the assumption of the State Debts would be a palpable violation of the Constitution—consolidation—overthrow of State sovereignty, &c. &c.

He also announced to the creditors of the States, that if they should succeed in procuring the assent of one Congress to assumption, or the creation of a 200,000,000 stock for distribution, this Government would not be bound to regard it. Their success would be utterly unavailing; even if they should triumph over the Constitution of this country. He would go with the South Carolina Senator in resisting the payment of the bonds, with his last breath!

Mr. Merrick rose, and expressed his astonishment at the declarations which the Senate had just heard from the gentlemen from Mississippi and South Carolina—going to the full extent of repudiating in advance, what bonds may be issued on the faith of the General Government, on the pretext that its faith cannot be *constitutionally* pledged for the purpose in question. He wondered why Senators should presevere in pressing these speculative opinions on subjects that were not before the Senate.

Here Mr. Walker rose and asked whether there were not *petitions* in possession of the Senate praying for assumption of State Debts.

Mr. Merrick said he knew of none.

Mr. Walker asked whether such memorials had not been referred to the Committee of Finance?

Mr. Evans (Chairman of that Committee) replied emphatically "No!" There were many memorials before the Finance Committee, but *not one* of them asked for assumption of the State Debts by the Federal Government.

Mr. Walker. Do not some of them ask for the creation of a two hundred millions United States stock?

Mr. Evans. "Yes—many of them—but they ask for it—to create a sound and uniform currency—not one to assume the debts of the States."

Mr. Merrick then proceeded to oppose the propriety of these useless discussions:—again urged, with force and effect, the arguments in favor of the Distribution Policy, and of the claims of the States to their share of the proceeds of the public lands.

He repelled the false issues, which the authors of these resolutions seemed so anxious to force on the Whig Party. They *did not* ask Congress to assume the debts of the States. But they did ask and insist upon relief to the distressed people—and, as a means of relief, upon that land fund which their opponents had so long withheld from the people.

Mr. Allen wished to know whether the Senator from Maryland meant that *he* was in favor of anticipating the amount of the Land Proceeds——

Mr. Merrick said, in reply—that his opinions had already been proclaimed. He was in favor of maintaining the right of the people to the public lands.

Mr. Allen. "What do you say to the issue of stock?"

Mr. Merrick. "I have nothing to do with it. I stand by the right of the States to the lands."

Mr. Allen next took the floor: and spoke in his usual noisy and vehement strain, against assumption; and distribution also. The latter part of his speech was a violent diatribe against British Bankers and Brokers, who, he believed, are trying to destroy the liberties of this country.

Mr. Huntington said after the declarations heard from the Senators from South Carolina and Mississippi—that Congress would not be bound by a law, which the Senate might pronounce *unconstitutional*—even after a favorable decision from the Supreme Court: and that a *bona fide* bond holder is to be told that his bond is not worth what appears on the face of it, though issued under the authority of the General Government—after these declarations he could not submit to any forther discussion: but would trust that the question should be laid over.

The vote was then taken: and decided in the affirmative—ayes 24, nays 22.

Correspondence of the New York Express.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 19.

The Boston Memorial.—A memorial reached here from Boston on Friday last, having *fifty thousand signers*, headed by the Slave Latimer, and asking Congress to take some new measures in regard to the institution of slavery. I have not read the memorial, and therefore cannot now send you its terms. The Massachusetts delegation have had two or three meetings in reference to the proper disposition of the memorial, which comes within the provisions of the twenty-first rule, and which cannot therefore be received, read, referred, laid upon the table, or printed.

Mr. Adams, I learn, has consented to present the memorial to-morrow morning, and it is probable there will be some excitement. The memorial is of the diameter of a common flour barrel, and of itself is a great curiosity.

PARTY MOVEMENT IN NEW JERSEY.

The Newark Daily Advertiser says:

"Most of our readers who know any thing of our politics will be surprised to learn that John Tyler has been nominated by a "Democratic Convention" in New Jersey for the next Presidency! This remarkable movement will, we imagine, prove as unexpected to the members of the party generally as to the public at large. The Convention, though embracing the leading and responsible members of the party, was, we believe, secretly and suddenly called, without any public notice whatever.

"Its real objects may or may not be fairly expressed in its proceedings. We miss the names of two or three of the leading men of the party, such as Gen. Wall, Gov. Vroom, &c."

The active gentlemen in this proceeding, which looks very much like a *split* in the "Democratic party," (so calling itself,) are *Charles Parker*, who presided, *David S. Craig, Wm. Grant, Geo. H. Ludlow, Mathias Ogden, David Whitecar, Chas. S. Garret, John Gulick, and Charles Morgan*, who vice-presided, *George W. Smyth*, who made the motions, *James C. Zabriskie*, who made the speech before the resolutions came in, *Jas. S. Green*, who made the speech after they were agreed to, and *Joseph A. Yard*, who moved three cheers for the Resolutions, three more for "the Democracy of New Jersey," and three more for "John Tyler."

Look out, Mr. Van Buren!—*Nat. Intell.*

American Sunday School Union.

I HAVE recently received a Circular Address from the Corresponding Secretary of the Am. S. S. Union, in which he makes a powerful appeal to every benevolent and patriotic individual to patronise this great and good cause. He says, "we have reached a crisis, when it appears to be a plain and urgent duty to let our friends know that our means are expended in the work committed by them to our hands, and that unless they can replenish our exhausted treasury, we must say to the hundred unanswered appeals upon our table that the Am. S. S. Union can do no more."

This enterprise—vast in its conception—happy in its practical results—and consecrated by the smiles of an approving Providence—has done more probably than any of its kindred institutions of the day, to qualify the rising generation for usefulness here and happiness hereafter.

The great object of this Institution is to plant a Sunday School in every place where materials can be found to organize one—and, when organized, to nurture it in its feeble state. To this end it is necessary to employ Missionaries or Agents to traverse the destitute portions of our whole country—to collect children and youth at convenient centres—to form them into Schools and supply them with libraries. These Missionaries must of course be paid for their labour, and the books gratuitously bestowed must be paid for by somebody—the sale of books barely defrays the expense of making them. Then it is apparent that a fund should be provided for carrying on this work; for the same reason that money is necessary to sustain the operations of the Bible, Missionary and Tract Associations.

It is estimated that 20,000 Schools are needed for the destitute portions of our land; but it is modestly asked, "shall it be the blessed privilege of the Am. S. S. Union to establish *one thousand?*"

This institution recommends itself to the favorable notice of every benevolent and patriotic individual without distinction. Upon this common platform all sects, denominations and classes may meet and harmonize, without the presence of any jarring elements or discordant religious sentiments. Is it then unreasonable to ask a share of the public patronage for the promotion of a scheme so peculiarly adapted to the wants and ultimate good of a class of our race emphatically styled the hope of the Church and the hope of the country?

The aid of the friends of this institution is respectfully solicited, by contributions in money and friendly influences.

As I am an officer of this association, I will take pleasure in receiving and remitting all moneys which may be put into my hands for that purpose. And as the wants of the Society are immediate and pressing, I beg leave to suggest the propriety of early action. All Congregations, as well as individuals, are respectfully invited and entreated to take part in this good work.

H. POTTER.

Fayetteville, Feb'y 1843. 43-2w

PROCEEDINGS OF A MEETING OF THE WHIG MEMBERS OF CONGRESS.

At a joint meeting of the Whig members of the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States, held in the Senate Chamber on Saturday evening, the 18th February, 1843, for the purpose of considering the propriety of holding a National Convention to nominate candidates to be supported by the Whig party at the next election of President and Vice President of the United States, Richard H. Bayard, of Delaware, was called to the Chair, and Alexander H. H. Stuart, of Virginia, and John C. Clark, of New York, were appointed Secretaries.

Mr. Tallmadge, of New York, on behalf of a joint committee appointed at a previous meeting to consider what measures should be adopted, made a report, which, having been discussed and amended, was unanimously adopted. The report is in the following words, viz:

"Whereas the expediency of holding a National Convention for the nomination of candidates for President and Vice President has been suggested by the Whigs in various parts of the Union; and it having been referred by them to the Whig Members of Congress to designate the time and place of holding said Convention: therefore

"*Resolved*, That the Whig members of Congress, concurring in the expediency of the proposed Convention, and yielding to the wishes expressed that they should designate the time and place, do respectfully recommend that a Whig National Convention for the nomination of candidates for President and Vice President of the United States be held at the city of Baltimore on Wednesday, the 3d day of May, 1844; and that the said Convention be composed of Delegates from the respective States equal to the number of Senators and Representatives of each State in the Congress of the United States."

On motion of Mr. Underwood, of Kentucky, it was

"*Resolved*, That the proceedings of this meeting be signed by the Chairman and Secretaries, and published in the National Intelligencer and other Whig papers."

RICHARD H. BAYARD, *Chairman.*

ALEX. H. H. STUART, } *Secretaries.*
JOHN C. CLARK, }

DISGRACEFUL PROSTITUTION OF GOVERNMENT PATRONAGE.

We find the following in the New Bedford Mercury.

The Court Martial at Brooklyn is progressing with the testimony in the Somers case, but nothing new appears to be elicited. "John Smith Jr. of Arkansas," alias S. S. Southworth, visited this town a day or two since, as we understand, to procure testimony with a view to impeach Mr. Wales' evidence in the case. We presume that he found it a fruitless mission.

This John Smith of Arkansas, alias S. S. Southworth, holds an office in the New York Custom House worth $1000 per annum. He is the correspondent of the Madisonian, who signs himself "Neckar in New York," but on the 17th and 18th inst., being in Massachusetts to take this testimony, signs himself, in letters to the Madisonian, "Neckar in Boston."

Our object in again calling public attention to this John Smith, alias Neckar, alias, the notorious S. S. Southworth, is to show forth the causes *why* and *wherefore*, he obtained his office,—for it was John C. Spencer who obtained it for him, and it was given him by Mr. Spencer as a reward for calumniating Commander McKenzie in several letters published in the New York Standard, and as it now appears, for going to Massachusetts to procure testimony to impeach Mr. Wales before the Naval Court Martial.

Several letters were published, some of our readers may have remarked, in the New York Standard highly and personally abusive of Commander McKenzie. There too, the well known extracts from the Log Book of the Somers first made their appearance. Now this S. S. Southworth, after the publication of these letters, went on to Washington, visited John C. Spencer, and *returned with a commission in his pocket worth one thousand dollars* per annum. While receiving this pay for services to be done in the New York Custom House, he is in Massachusetts procuring testimony to impeach Mr. Wales's evidence before the Court Martial, or if not there, when in New York, the New York Correspondent of the Madisonian!

We call the attention of President Tyler to this profligate use of the public patronage. For shamefacedness and corruption, there was nothing like it in the worst days of Van Burenism. It is an outrage upon the Navy, and upon Mr. Upshur, the Secretary of the Navy, that so abandoned a character should be pensioned upon the Public Treasury by the influence of the Secretary at War, to patrol the country to procure, or to suborn, testimony to hunt down a gallant officer of the Navy! These facts being known to President Tyler, or his attention being called to them, he must, as an honest man, correct this prostitution of the public patronage. To him, such prostitution of office is full of disaster. He can have no friends when such creatures are thus officially used,—in this case, we are sure, unknown to him, to cry down the Navy, and a brave officer of the Navy, who has but done his duty to the flag intrusted to his honor.—*N. Y. Express.*

Let the germinating policy of England's free trade take a little deeper hold on our soil, and of what use is our splendid marine, or the Erie canal, or other canals and railroads which were constructed to take the produce of the West from all its lakes and rivers down to the shores of the great ocean, and thence to be transported to markets where it was most wanted. The last steamer brought us the following intelligence:

"The Board of Trade has decided that hams, smoked and dried in Canada from salted pork imported from the United States, are admissible at the duty of 3s. 6d. per cwt. On hams, imported direct from the United States, the duty is 14s. per cwt."

What is to prevent a discriminating preference of this sort applying to other products of the West, South, or Middle States, connecting in any way with Canada?

N. Y. American.

Old John Elwes, the famous English miser, used to teach economy and domestic philosophy as follows:—"If you want your work well done, keep one servant: if middling, keep two: but by all means, if you wish to do it yourself hire a third."

An eminent physician has recently discovered that the night-mare in nine cases out of ten, is produced 'from owing a bill to a newspaper man.'

A SAD ACCIDENT.

An accident resulting in the loss of [illegible] occurred on Saturday last on the Wilmington and Raleigh Rail Road. About 11 o'clock of that day, the downward train, with upwards of thirty passengers in, being about forty-five miles from town, near Stricklan[illegible] Depot, running along at its usual rate, the front axle of the passenger car suddenly broke short off close to one of the wheels. This caused the body part of the car to [illegible] down at once upon the truck part or frame work, and the impetus of the wheels being slackened, whilst that of the body continued, nearly the whole of the floor of the body was raked out by the solid timbers of the truck, throwing the greater part of the passengers down upon the ground, of course with a violent concussion. An examination proved that one gentleman, Col. Benj. N. Hall, of Baltimore, was in a state of insensibility, three or four others were unable to walk without some assistance, and [illegible] or ten were slightly injured. The suffers, with the balance of the passengers were placed in the baggage and mail cars and brought on to town, where they arrived about 3 P. M. Col. Hall was taken to Jones's Hotel, still insensible; Doctors Johnson and Poisson were immediately called in, but they found his injuries to be of a bad a character that any operation would be useless. His skull was extensively fractured and the brain much broken. He died within an hour. Major Trimble of Baltimore, his travelling companion, stopped here with him, and on the next day left with his remains for Baltimore. Col. Hall, we learn, a highly respected citizen of the place, and was a Director of the Baltimore and Philadelphia Rail Road.

Those who were the worst hurt, besides Col. Hall, proceeded directly on in the Steamer, for Charleston, and we understand all were doing well when they arrived there. None of them had any bones broken, receiving only flesh wounds, and they not of very serious kind.

To guard against the happening of a similar lamentable accident, the Board of Directors of the Road have ordered a supply of Kyte's Patent Safety Beams, to be substituted for those now used in the construction of the cars, as they also have the replacing the iron connecting bars with wooden ones.

Wilmington Chronicle.

AWFUL CALAMITY.

Troy, February 17—5½ P. M.

Our city has been again visited with a awful calamity. Another terrible avalanche has swept houses and families away in its course of destruction. It is useless to attempt to particularize, when it is utterly impossible to do so on this mournful occasion. Suffice it to say, that the earth slide occurred in the immediate vicinity of the terrible avalanche of 1837, about four o'clock this afternoon, covering acres of ground at the base of the hill, and crushing to atoms some ten or twelve houses, near all occupied. Whole families have perished, and the only warning they received, was the death blow that carried them into eternity.

I have just left the ruins to communicate to you these few lines. There, all is panic and confusion. Eight or ten dead bodies have already been taken out from the ruins, and how many alive or partially injured, cannot tell. The crowds are moving masses from spot to spot, and in the case of each the mortal remains of some one who has perished are being carried from the scene of destruction to some more suitable place. The municipal officers are on the spot, doing all that it is possible to be done to rescue the living, if any are yet to be found, and take care of the dead. When I left, the smoke was gushing from the shapeless ruins, and several hose companies were there. While I am writing the alarm bells for fire is ringing, but I do not apprehend that the destruction can be augmented by fire.

Let me assure you that the scene presents an awful and melancholy sight. Babes from their cradles—mothers with their children in their arms—and stalwart men, who but two hours ago breathed freely and in health, have been taken from the ruins, mutilated and mangled corpses. The buildings destroyed were nearly all new, and had all recently been erected. They were tenanted principally by poor and industrious mechanics.

I will state for the information of your distant readers, that the centre of the avalanche was at the head of Washington street, a little below what has usually been termed the "Five Points" of this city. The names of the families that have perished are Bissall, Day, Kelley, and some others that I cannot now recollect.

Daily Troy Budget Extra, Feb. 17, 6 *P. M.*

About 4 o'clock this afternoon, another land slide occurred from the hill (Mt. [illegible] where the awful catastrophe of January 1837, exceeding in extent and consequences that memorable disaster.

Some eight or ten dwellings occupied by poor families, were crushed and buried beneath the mass of earth. In these, it is supposed there were not less than thirty or forty persons, only ten or twelve of whom escaped.

Within an hour, nine bodies had been dug from the ruins—five of which were without life, one partially injured and three not beyond recovery.

Had this avalanche occurred in the night, the destruction of life would have been still greater, as many occupants of the Houses were absent at their labor or elsewhere.

A man from the country, passing at the time with his team, jumped from his sleigh and escaped. The horses and load of wood were buried beneath the earth.

We just left the scene of disaster. It is one of horrific desolation. Thousands were congregated on the spot, and a corps of efficient men engaged in penetrating the earth and clearing away the fragments of buildings.

The Right Name.—The Polander whose name by the crier of the court was mispronounced Cognac Whiskey, is really a Count Poniatiski. His claim to the title of Count is indisputable; but the way he steals beers is unac*count*-able. He was caught with three pair yesterday and was committed for trial by Alderman Hoffner.—*Phil. Mercury.*

Ohio.—A [illegible] in the Ohio L[illegible] we are forced [illegible] *singular*, for [illegible] frequent occur[illegible] sion: A Mr. [illegible] an amendment [illegible] a resolution, [illegible] the House ha[illegible] impartial presi[illegible] ignorance of [illegible] wilful mal-adm[illegible] This was n[illegible] with the excep[illegible] man.

Mr. Gordon [illegible] *Resolved*, That [illegible] ples as shall rai[illegible] on the Treasur[illegible] discrimination [illegible] tures and agricu[illegible] protection to th[illegible] stitutional but [illegible] sound policy, a[illegible] us independent

And *this* [illegible] nays *out!*

FROM THE RALEIGH REGISTER.

Mr. Gales: I perceive in every State paper, belonging to your party, the most sedulous attempts to cast odium upon the acts of what you facetiously term, "the Loco Foco Terrapin Assembly." Now, Sir, as one of the majority at the recent Session, let me in fairness ask, that if you cannot approve of our Legislative action, you will, at an early period, do justice to "the party," for the forbearance displayed by us, under circumstances the most trying. That there was dissension in our ranks, (no thanks to your Press though, for spreading it so extensively,) is but too well known; but amongst all our conflicts, we never followed the example of a Sister State and came to blows. That there might be a little uproar made by us in the House now and then, may be true, but that was only when some of our favorite schemes were examined into a leetle too closely by Francis, Moore, Barringer, & Co. The *borrowing* of another member's letter from the Post Office until it was of no account, by one, and the absquatulation of another of us to Texas, with some money also *only borrowed*, fully justifies me in asserting, that a more imposing Democratic moral spectacle, was never witnessed, than that presented by the Anti-Bank Democratic party at the last Assembly.

A LOCO FOCO MEMBER.

[Ever ready to "do justice," we insert the communication of our correspondent; the only liberty we have taken being to amend his orthography.—*Ed. Reg.*]

Pennsylvania Politics.—Among the proceedings of the Legislature of the State of Pennsylvania we find the two subjoined resolutions, which passed the House of Representatives on the 14th ultimo—and which must, we should think, be particularly *instructive* to the rivals for the favor and affection of that great State:

Resolved, That we deprecate any action on the part of Congress at its present or any other session in relation to the tariff, which would be calculated to disturb its permanency in future, or induce the belief any where that a well regulated system of duties is not regarded as a part of the settled policy of the Government."

This resolution passed by yeas 72, Nays 11!

"*Resolved*, That a tariff based upon such principles as shall raise revenue to meet all the demands on the Treasury, and at the same time, by a proper discrimination in favor of our domestic manufactures and agricultural productions, afford adequate protection to these great interests, is not only constitutional but called for by every consideration of sound policy, and is absolutely necessary to make us independent as a nation in war and in peace."

And *this* resolution passed by yeas 86, nays *one!*

The Revenue.—The free trade members of Congress attribute the small receipts from importations to the supposed error of imposing too high duties; and hence some of them are in favor of a reduction to 20 per cent., abolishing entirely the protective feature of the tariff. They have committed the error of seeking for the cause of the diminished revenue in the tariff, *instead of searching for it in the unstable policy of Government.* Whilst doubts exist as to the permanency of the tariff, merchants will not import goods. This must be obvious to every man of common observation. No sooner was the tariff bill passed than a war against it was commenced, which is still continued. The cry of *repeal* was sent forth, and the determination manifested to reduce the duties at the first opportunity. This created general distrust, and capitalists preferred to keep their money unemployed to risking it in the purchase of foreign goods, which they might not be able to dispose of excepting at a considerable loss. *This is the true cause of the diminished revenue;* and this cause must continue to operate until merchants can have the assurance that the policy of the Government will not be changed.—*Clipper.*

Hard Money Times.—At a constable's sale a week or two ago, in Pike county, Missouri, (says the Hannibal Journal,) the following named articles were sold at the prices annexed:

3 good horses, each	$1 50
1 large ox	12½
5 cows, 2 small steers, 1 calf, the lot	3 25
20 sheep, each	13½
24 hogs, lot	75
Dining table	50
1 eight day clock	2 50
1 lot of tobacco, 7 or 8 cwt., lot	5 00
3 stacks of hay, each	25
1 stack of fodder	25

"Truly," adds that paper, "we are beginning to feel the benefits which flowed from the destruction of the old United States Bank—the consequent influx of worthless paper, and the ultimate return to purely specie currency. The rich may well rejoice at a policy that more than trebles their wealth—but as for the poor, God help them!"

Ohio.—A most disgraceful scene occurred in the Ohio Legislature on the 11th, though we are forced to say that it is by no means *singular*, for similar outrages have been of frequent occurrence during the present session: A Mr. Byington sent to the Chair, as an amendment to a bill under consideration, a resolution, asserting "that the Speaker of the House had forfeited all confidence as an impartial presiding officer, either from stupid ignorance of parliamentary law, or from a wilful mal-administration of it!"

This was negatived by a unanimous vote, with the exception of Byington and Stedman.

Mr. Gordon then offered the following:

Resolved, That Legrand Byington, a member from Pike, be censured by this House for his unprovoked insult to the Speaker.

Byington moved a long amendment, requiring in substance "that the censure should be pronounced by a person possessed of common honesty, and the various acts and decisions of the Speaker, by which the said member from Pike had been robbed of his constitutional rights and privileges."

Fearful of disgracing itself farther, (which however could scarcely be,) the House adjourned.—*New York Tribune.*

A learned attorney in a Southern State has taken for his motto the Latin words *suum cuique*, which he thus renders in English: "*sue 'em quick.*"

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE:

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 1, 1843.

FOR PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES,

HENRY CLAY OF KENTUCKY.

The Editor of the Observer proposes to attend the Superior Courts of ANSON, and RICHMOND COUNTIES, For the purpose of settling accounts with those who are indebted to him for Subscription, Printing, Advertising, &c. He particularly requests those indebted, in the several counties, to meet him, prepared to settle arrearages.

The Editor is absent this week.

GEN. JACKSON'S FINE.—The prodigious effort making by the Locofocos to have refunded to Gen. Jackson a fine of $1000 imposed on him in 1815 by Judge Hall, for a contempt of Court, has naturally enough awakened su-picion as to the motives of those who let the matter rest for 27 years, to bring it up at this late day, the Judge and most of the actors in the scenes of that day being dead. There is no doubt on our mind, that the object is to make party capital out of it. This may not be Gen. Jackson's object—*he* appears to desire that the Act should pass in such a shape as to serve as a condemnation of the Judge and a justification of himself; but the great body of the Locofocos, who fed for so many years upon Gen. Jackson's fame as a military chieftain, are not yet disposed to relinquish that potent electioneering theme. Hence the unive sal clamor raised by them now, to accomplish what they never once dreamed of during the twelve years they were in power; and what they could have done any day during those twelve years. But they were then *in* power, and did not need the help of such a captivating measure.

As few persons, in the present day, are familiar with the history of the fine, we have concluded to publish an authentic, *uncontradicted* statement, contained in the Report of the Judiciary Committee to Congress, one half of which will be found in this paper, and the remainder in our next. It will be observed that the facts are gathered from Histories long ago prepared by Gen. Jackson's own friends, the correctness of which no one pretends to dispute.

It is a most interesting and able document, which every man ought to read. And we venture to say, that few persons who read it will dissent from our opinion, that a more arbitrary, oppressive, lawless series of acts, was never committed by any tyrant of modern times, than those for which Gen. Jackson suffered the just but mild punishment inflicted by Judge Hall.

We are against refunding the fine, either with or without conditions.

WHIG CONVENTIONS.—The Whigs of Virginia held a State Convention at Richmond on Wednesday last, the 22d ult. More than 200 delegates were in attendance, exclusive of members of the Legislature.

Benj. Watkins Leigh was elected President, assisted by six Vice Presidents.

An able Address to the People of Virginia was unanimously adopted; and resolutions, approving the recommendation of the Whigs of Congress for a National Convention, declaring the preference of the Whigs of Virginia for HENRY CLAY, and referring the selection of a Vice President to the National Convention, were also adopted.

A Convention of the Whigs of Pennsylvania met at Harrisburg on the same day.

FOREIGN.—The Acadia, at Boston, brings London and Liverpool dates to the 4th February—being 23 days later.

The news possesses considerable interest.

The Cotton Market was in a depressed state, produced by the enormous quantities forwarded at the close of the last year, and still coming in.

Money was very abundant in England.

The British Parliament was opened by commission on Thursday the 2d. The Queen not being present, the Royal speech was read by the Lord Chancellor. The following extract is all that is said relative to the U. States:—

"By the treaty which her Majesty has concluded with the United States of America, and by the adjustment of those differences which, from their long continuance, had endangered the preservation of peace, her Majesty trusts that the amicable relations of the two countries have been confirmed."

Lord Ashburton made a speech in defence of the Treaty, on the first day of the session.

A speech made by Sir Robert Peel not only gives much information of the views of the British Government upon the right of search and the right of visit, but the Premier also states that he has officially intimated to the U. States, the construction his Government puts upon the late Treaty, as to these and their kindred points.

Sir Robert Peel said in the House, that he did not intend to make any change this session in the corn or provision laws.

On the 13th January there was a dreadful hurricane and great loss of life and property at Liverpool. Indeed, there was scarcely a seaport in the kingdom, large or small, which had not been visited by its ravages.

The London Press, with but few exceptions, lavish their abuse upon the United States because of their repudiations, suspensions, &c. Some of them are scurrilously abusive, and set us all down as "swindlers."

The Acadia brought out a million of dollars in specie.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET—Feb. 3.

There has been a fair trade demand for Cotton, assisted by a moderate speculative and export inquiry, during the present week, but the urgent manner in which sales have been pressed has caused a further decline of ⅛d per lb. in the value of American descriptions. Fair Uplands are now at 4¾d, being ⅛d per lb. below the lowest point of any previous depression. The strong disposition to sell manifested by holders, is the consequence of repeated advices from the United States assuring us of an excessively abundant crop. The imports during the last few days have proved very large, and we cannot perceive any prospect of a speedy improvement in prices. The sales of the week amounted to 28,810 bales, of which 25,070 were American, 1,170 Brazilian, 210 Egyptian, 400 West India, &c., and 1,900 East India. There have been taken on speculation, 4,000 American, and for exportation 1,200 American.

Saturday evening, Feb. 4.—No new feature was apparent in our Cotton Market to-day; business was transacted in a spiritless manner, but our last quotations remained undisturbed. The sales altogether consisted of 3500 bales, the principal portion of which were American.

The news has had a decided influence upon the Cotton Market in New York. A sale of 400 bales of a mixed parcel was made on the 21st, at a reduction of prices of full half a cent.

RUMORS.—The latest rumors state, that Mr. Forward has resigned the office of Secretary of the Treasury, to take effect the 28th Feb'y, (yesterday,) and that Mr. Upshur will take the head of the State Department, Mr. Spencer the Treasury, Mr. Porter the War, and Mr. Cushing the Navy. The rumors pre-suppose the resignation of Mr. Webster.

EMIGRATION TO VIRGINIA.—It is a singular fact, that at least 80 families of farmers have emigrated from New York and New England, to Fairfax county, Virginia, within 3 or 4 years past. They have been driven from places where lands sell for 50 and 100 dollars an acre, to Virginia, where they can buy as much as they want at from 75 cents to 5 dollars an acre. They will make the cheap land as productive, in a few years, as the dear land they have left. The Virginia, or Southern system, is to work the land as long as it is rich, and then abandon it for the West. The Northern practice is, to make poor lands rich, by manuring and proper cultivation. These Northern farmers will therefore be of incalculable advantage to Virginia, not only by themselves reclaiming a vast deal of the impoverished and abandoned land, but by the influence of their example upon the Virginians.

MILK.—The New York Express says that 6000 quarts of pure milk are brought to that city each day, by the Erie Rail Road cars, from Orange county, &c., and it is expected that in the Spring 20 000 quarts will be brought daily. It is sold in New York at 4 cents a quart, and consequently all other milk brought to the city has fallen from 6 cents to that price, by which a saving of half a million of dollars a year is made to the city. The farmers of the interior make more by selling milk at 2 cents a quart than by making butter at 31 cents a pound. It is by attending carefully to these small matters, that our Northern brethren make more money on land at $10 an acre, than our people do on land at $1.

PEE DEE BEEF.—The Cheraw Gazette states that Mr. J. W. in Marlborough District, killed a Steer, a cross of the Devon and Durham stocks, the net weight of whose four quarters was 1226 lbs.; Hide 96 lbs.; tallow, after it was dried up, 12 lbs.

CONGRESS.

IN THE SENATE, on Monday the 20th, a debate again took place on State debts, &c. of the extraordinary character of which a notice will be found in another column.

A long debate also took place on the bill to refund Gen. Jackson's fine, which was finally ordered to a third reading.

On Tuesday, it was read a third time and passed, 28 to 20, after being put in such shape as to avoid any imputation either upon the General or the Judge.

The Navy Appropriation bill occupied the rest of the day.

On Wednesday, a debate arose between Messrs. Walker, Bayard, Archer, Merrick, and others, on resolutions submitted by Mr. Walker, in regard to the assumption of State debts, but the subject was, on motion of Mr. Tallmadge, laid over for final action.

An ineffectual effort was made to take up the Bankrupt bill.

The Navy Appropriation bill was taken up, the amendments ordered to be engrossed, and the bill read a third time.

On Thursday, the Navy Appropriation bill was taken up, and an animated and highly interesting debate occurred, relative to the recent Treaty, the different interpretations given to it by the President and Sir Robt. Peel, &c &c. Messrs. Archer, Benton, Calhoun, Crittenden, and others took part; and at the close, the vote was taken, and the bill passed. We regret that we have neither time nor space to give a more full report of this day's proceedings.

On Friday, Mr. Bayard moved to take up the resolution he had presented some time ago, to rescind the expunging resolution; but the press of other business, and the short time now remaining for legislative action, induced the majority to decline taking it up.

Mr. Benton offered a resolution calling on the President, if compatible with the public interest, to communicate a copy of the despatch from the American Minister in London of Feb'y 3d, 1843, and the despatch of the Earl of Aberdeen of Dec. 1841; and also a copy of any answer that may have been returned to the latter by this Government. Under the rule, the resolution lies over one day.

The Bankrupt Act was taken up, but no definite action was had upon it, and the subject was postponed until the next day.

On Saturday, the bill from the House repealing the Bankrupt Law, was taken up, and *passed* by the following vote:

YEAS—Messrs. Allen, Archer, Bagby, Bayard, Buchanan, Calhoun, Crafts, Crittenden, Cuthbert, Dayton, Fulton, Graham, Huntington, King, Linn, McDuffie, McRoberts, Mangum, Merrick, Morehead, Phelps, Rives, Sevier, Sprague, Sturgeon, Tappan, Walker, Wilcox, Williams, Woodbury, Wright, and Young—32.

NAYS—Messrs. Barrow, Bates, Berrien, Choate, Clayton, Evans, Kerr, Miller, Porter, Smith of Indiana, Tallmadge, White, and Woodbridge—13.

The bill as it passed excepts all cases from its operation which are now pending.

In the HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, on Monday, a long debate arose on the Exchequer Scheme of Mr. Cushing, which was rejected, 98 to 38, and a scheme of Mr. Barnard's shared the same fate, 105 to 34.

On Tuesday, debate on the State debts, repudiation, &c. and the bill making an appropriation for opening negotiations with China, which latter, by aid of the previous question, was passed.

On Wednesday, Mr. Adams, from the Committee on Foreign Affairs, reported a resolution in regard to French Spoliations prior to 1800, which was, on motion of Mr. Saunders, laid on the table.

Mr. Adams desired a suspension of the rules to enable him to offer certain petitions.

Mr. Wise. Is *that* petition (pointing to the vast roll near Mr. Adams's chair) one of them?

The Speaker. There are, the Chair understands, several petitions.

Mr. Wise desired to inquire whether *that* petition purported to come from a runaway slave of Virginia! [Loud cries of order.]

The Speaker said he could not answer the question.

The question was then taken, and by a vote of 106 to 80, the House refused to suspend the rules.

Mr. C. J. Ingersoll offered a resolution requesting the President "to communicate to this House, if not in his opinion improper, whatever correspondence or communication may have been received from the British Government, respecting the President's construction of the British treaty concluded at Washington, as it concerns an alleged right to visit American vessels."

And Mr. Ingersoll desired that the speech of Sir Robert Peel, in the British House of Commons, on the subject, might be read.

Mr. Wise objected to the resolution, speech and all; but after much confusion, the resolution was adopted.

The bill making appropriations for the payment of Navy Pensions, and several other bills, were read the third time and passed.

A communication was received from the President, stating that "the proceedings of Capt. Jones in taking possession of the town of Monterey, in the possession of Mexico, was entirely of his own authority, and not in consequence of any orders or instructions of any kind given to him by the Government of the United States."

On Thursday, not much business of importance was transacted.

On Friday, Mr. Campbell moved a suspension of the rules for the purpose of taking up a bill to suspend the operation of the 2d section of the Apportionment Law.

The motion prevailed, and the bill was taken up. After some remarks from Messrs. Campbell and Fillmore, the question was taken on its passage, and the bill was rejected, yeas 90, nays 91.

The bill regulating the taking of testimony in cases of contested elections, was next taken up, and passed,—yeas 105, nays 82. [This is the bill which was passed at the last session, and pocketed by the President.]

The remainder of the day was taken up with the Civil and Diplomatic bill.

We have received no report of the House proceedings of Saturday.

The National Intelligencer states that the Hon. W. H. Washington, of this State; and the Hon. Henry S. Lane and Joseph White, from Indiana, have declined being candidates for re-election to Congress. Mr. Saltonstall of Massachusetts, has also declined a re-election.

It is said that Gov. Porter of Pennsylvania has vetoed the bill, recently passed by the Legislature, providing for the apportionment of the State for the election of members of Congress.

Peter A. Jay, Esq., eldest son of the late John Jay, and for many years known as one of the most distinguished and learned lawyers at the New York bar, died in New York city on the 20th ult., of inflammation of the lungs.

SUPREME COURT OPINIONS.

By Ruffin, C. J., in State *v.* Fisher, from Craven, directing the Judgment to be arrested. Also, in State *v.* Dunkley, from Stokes, declaring that there is no error in the judgment below. Also, in Wilkings & Belden *v.* Baughan, from Cumberland, judgment and judgment here for Plaintiffs. Also, in Gaskins *v.* Gaskins, from Bertie, directing a *venier de novo*. Also, in *den ex dem.* Brown *v.* Brown, from Hertford, affirming the judgment below. Also, in Posey's heirs *v.* Williamson's heirs, in Equity from Henderson, directing the bill to be dismissed.

By Daniel J., in Mitchell *v.* Fleming, from Burke, affirming the judgment below. Also, in Leath *et al* *v.* Summers *et al.* from Caswell, affirming the judgment below. Also, in White *v.* Arrington's Executors, from Nash, affirming the judgment below. Also, in James *v.* Emily *et al.* in Equity from Stokes, affirming the order.

By Gaston, J., in Leatherwood *v.* Moody, from Haywood, affirming the judgment below. Also, in *doe ex dem.* Rouche *v.* Williamson, from Rowan, affirming the judgment below. Also, in Snyder *v.* Lachenour, in Equity, from Stokes, dismissing the bill.—*Register.*

Counterfeit Virginia Notes.—The Richmond Compiler announces the appearance of ten dollar counterfeit notes purporting to be of the Farmer's Bank of Virginia, in imitation of the latest plate of that bank, for that amount. The general cast of the engraving is calculated to deceive, but the writing of Wm. H. Macfarland, Pres't. and of J. G. Blair, Cash., is a clumsy imitation of genuine signatures. The notes so far seen, are filled in with the office at Lynchburg, to Wm. Radford, Pres't, whose name is imperfectly imitated. They are dated 6th January, &c, and lettered D. The faces on either side of the figures 10, on the left hand margin, are badly executed, being scarcely perceivable.

Massachusetts Election.—Sufficient returns have been received to make it certain that a choice has been effected in only one of the six Congressional Districts in which no choice was made at the general election. In the 4th district Wm. Parmenter is re-elected. In the 5th district Mr. Hudson (Whig) falls but a very few votes short of an election. In the 3d district there is a handsome Whig gain from the November election. In the 7th district there is a still larger, but not sufficient, gain from the November election.

Col. Johnson in the Field.—It may be remembered that a meeting of citizens of Bradford county, Pennsylvania, on the 4th of December, nominated Col. R. M. Johnson for the Presidency in 1844. The Colonel at once accepts the nomination in a letter of which the following is an extract:

"Placing myself in the hands of my fellow-citizens, I shall endeavor to confirm and increase that confidence which they have so generously expressed in relation to my services in the councils of our nation and in the tented field."

Dreadful Accident.—We are greatly pained to learn that a most awful accident happened on Lake Phelps a few days ago. Two fine interesting sons of Josiah Collins, Esq., the one about 8 and the other 11 years of age, with two negro boys, went out on the lake in a boat, which upset, and all four of the boys were drowned! The numerous friends of Mr. Collins, who is known and highly respected throughout the State, will deeply sympathize with him in this melancholy and heart-rending bereavement.—*Raleigh Star.*

Oregon.—The following is an extract of a letter, dated Honolulu, October 30th, 1842: "The town is now full of strangers, the Chenamus having brought some nineteen passengers from the Oregon, who are returning home, disgusted with the country and the people. Then, again, the Victoria brings a few families here, on their way to the river to settle. They must be encouraged at meeting so many here returning."

NOTICE.

THE Magistrates of Cumberland County are requested to attend at the Court House in Fayetteville, on Thursday the 9th of March next, at 12 o'clock, M., for the purpose of transacting business of importance to the County.

JOHN MAC LAURIN, Clerk
Cumberland County Court.

Feb'y 24, 1843. 1w

Stationary of all kinds,

KEPT CONSTANTLY ON HAND, and for sale at the Book Store of

E. J. HALE.

MARRIED,

On Haymount, last evening, by the Rev. Mr. Buxton, Mr. WILLIAM W. BRIGGS, Merchant of this town, to Miss LUCY, daughter of the late David Ochiltree, Esq.

In Chatham county, on the 9th ult., by the Rev. L. Bennett, Mr. ROBERT N. GREEN to Miss PRUDENCE N. WARD, daughter of the late Capt. Wm. Ward.

At Friends' Meeting House, Deep River, on the 9th instant, AARON ELLIOTT, of Pasquotank, to RHODA C. MENDENHALL, daughter of Jas. Mendenhall, of Guilford.

DIED,

In this vicinity, on Sunday evening last, Mrs. ELIZA BEATTY, consort of Mr. H. W. Beatty, and daughter of Dr. Benjamin Robinson of this town, aged 22 years.

In Choctaw county, Miss., on the 9th instant, of Cancer of the Breast, Mrs. ABSELA BARFIELD, consort of Mr. Mebane Barfield, formerly of Robeson county, N. C. Mrs. B. has been a member of the Baptist Church for many years, and departed this life in faith of meeting her Saviour in peace.

[*Communicated.*

In Marshall county, Miss., on the 23d January, Mrs. MARY H. LILES, wife of Mr. Jas. T. Liles, formerly of Anson county, N. C., leaving her husband and four small children to bemoan the loss of an affectionate wife and mother.

COMMERCIAL RECORD.

ARRIVED, Feb. 21, Steamer Cotton Plant, with Boat Commerce in tow, with Goods for sundry merchants in this town, and for W. N. Smith, H. P. Rally, J. L. Bitting, H. A. London, E. Mitchell, C. J. Hill, D. L. Swain, Granall & Pond, and others, of the interior.

The River is in fine boating order.

Port of Wilmington.

ARRIVALS.

February 15.—Brig Aurora from St. Johns, P. R.; Schr. Red Jacket from New London. 16.—Brig Frances Ellen from St. Thomas. 17.—Schr. A. F. Thorn from New York. 18.—Brig Leonora from Georgetown, S. C.; Schr. Exchange from Charleston, S. C.

DEPARTURES.

February 17.—Schr. Madawaska for New York. 21.—Schrs. J. & W. Errington for Alexandria, D. C.; Repeater for New York.

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET.—March 1.

Brandy, peach,	45	Lead, bar,	7 a 8
Ditto, apple,	30 a 35	Mackerel, hf bl. No. 1,	$7
Bacon,	4½ a 5	Molasses,	25
Beeswax,	25 a 27	Oats,	30
Butter,	10 a 12½	Oil, Linseed,	75 a 80
Bale Rope,	8 a 10	Nails, cut,	6 a 6½
Coffee,	10 a 12	Powder, keg,	$6½
Cotton,	4½ a 5	Rags,	2½
Cotton Bag'ng,	20	Sugar, brown,	6½ a 10
Corn,	40 a 50	Lump,	14
Copperas,	3½ a 4	Loaf,	15 a 18
Candles, F. F.	15 a 17	Salt,	50 a 60
Flour,	$4 a $4½	Sack,	$2½
Feathers,	20 a 25	Tallow,	8
Flaxseed,	80 a 90	Tin, box,	12½
Hides, green,	4 a 5	Tobacco, leaf,	1½ a 2½
dry,	10 a 12½	Wheat,	75 a 80
Iron,	5 a 5½	Whiskey,	25 a 30
Lard,	5 a 6	Wool,	12½ a 15
Lime,	$1⅞ a $2 00		

DOMESTICS.

4-4 Sheeting, Fayetteville manufacture, 6½ cts. pr. yd
30 inch do. (heavy,) 6 do.
Cotton Yarn, Nos. 5 to 10, 14, 15 and 16

WILMINGTON MARKET—February 23.

Steam Mill Lumber 12 00 a 15 00; River Lumber, Wide Boards 4 50 a 5 00; Flooring 6 00 a 7 00; Timber 3 00 a 4 00; Staves, W. O. rough, 10 00 a 11 00; dressed, 20 00; R. O. rough, 6 00 a 7 00; Shingles 60 a 4 00; Corn 50 a 60; Salt, coarse, 28 a 30; Rice 2 00 a 2 25.

Naval Stores.—Turpentine is fluctuating from 1 92 to 1 95; the latter price was obtained yesterday; there is very little coming in, scarcely enough to supply the distilleries. Tar has been selling for some days at 83 cents, but a lot of 550 bbls. was sold yesterday at 80 cents.

Timber, Lumber, &c.—Sales of new timber at 4, and 4½, and of old at 3½ up to 4. Not a sale of lumber is reported. Sales of R. O. hhd. staves at 7¼ and 7½. Do. of river shingles at 60 cts. to 1 12½.

Corn.—A cargo of up country corn at the wharf is selling out at 55 cts. in lots.—*Chronicle.*

CHERAW MARKET—February 21.

Bacon 5 a 5½; Beeswax 22 a 25; Coffee 12½ a 14; Cotton 4½ a 7; Corn 40 a 50; Flour 4 00 a 5 00; Feathers 25 a 30; Iron 5 a 6; Lime 4 a 4½; Molasses 35 a 40; Nails, cut, 7 a 8.

At Charleston, Cotton 4½ to 7¼.

At Augusta, Cotton 4¾ to 5¾; principal sales 5 to 5¼. At Macon, 3½ to 6.

FIRST ANNIVERSARY

Of the Washington Temperance Society.

The members of the same, as well as the citizens generally, are respectfully invited to attend this evening, at 7 o'clock, at the Presbyterian Church. The Members will wear their Badges.

By order of the President.

A. J. ERAMBERT. *Sec'y.*

March 1, 1843. 43-1w

THE Classical and English School, advertised by the Subscriber, will be opened *on* Monday, the 6th of March, in a room of Mrs. Murley's House, adjoining the Court House, and continued in permanent operation.

JARVIS BUXTON.

March 1, 1843. 43 2w

SITUATION WANTED.

A YOUNG gentleman, who has had some experience in the business, wishes a situation as a Teacher in some Public or Private School. He is qualified to teach the Languages, as well as the usual branches of an English Education. Satisfactory references will be given. Address C. B. B., Fayetteville, N. C.

February 28, 1843. 43-4w

FOR HIRE.

A GOOD BLACKSMITH. Apply to

J. W. WRIGHT.

February 27, 1843. 43-3w

NOTICE.

ALL persons are cautioned against crediting my wife, Nancy Morgan, on my account, as she has left my bed and board, and I will pay no debts of her contracting.

THOMAS MORGAN.

February 25, 1843. 43-3wpd

$50 REWARD.

THE Subscriber will give the above reward for the apprehension and confinement in Jail of a certain man who calls himself John Campbell. He was discovered, a few days since, in the upper part of Robeson county, making his escape with a negro woman belonging to Mrs. Campbell, of Marion District, S. C. The said Campbell is about thirty-five or forty years of age, light hair, about half of it grey; his neck has some appearance of being marked with small pox, and his chin has a hollow in it. He has rather an impediment in his speech, and walks with his body a little inclined forward. He had on a white hat with a broad brim, black jeans home-spun coat and pantaloons, tolerable fine. It is supposed that his true name is David Campbell. He was last seen at the house of Mr. Murdock Campbell, in the county of Cumberland, N. C., and in all probability he is still lurking about the said Campbell's.

GEORGE J. BETHEA.

Marion District, S. C., Oct. 17, 1842. 41-1m3m

Literary Advertisement.

To the Presbyterian Ministers, Ruling-Elders, and Congregations of North Carolina.

THE SYNOD of North Carolina, having, at their last Stated Sessions, earnestly recommended the circulation of the interesting volumes issued by the Presbyterian Board of Publication, among the families in their several Churches, and having also earnestly recommended to the congregations under their care, to *provide*, each congregation for itself, a *complete set* of these volumes, to be kept, as the property of the respective congregations, under such regulations as may secure to all the members the use of the whole set; thus affording, to the poorest in the community, the opportunity of profiting by the use of some of the best volumes of Christian instruction;—and each of the Presbyteries composing the Synod having adopted similar recommendations;—the subscriber, desirous of securing to his brethren all suitable facilities for carrying this important measure of the Synod and its several Presbyteries into full effect, hereby informs the Churches within the limits of the Synod, that he has lately procured, from the Presbyterian Board of Publication, a supply of the volumes herein referred to; which, he is now ready to furnish, to congregations, or individuals, at the established prices of the Board. It is his intention, should his brethren patronize him, to keep on hand, a constant supply, for this purpose. The Churches within the limits of the Presbytery of Concord are informed, that boxes, containing complete sets of these books, or smaller packages, containing such selections of them as may be ordered, will be promptly forwarded, as they may direct, to either of the towns of Salisbury, Charlotte, Concord, Statesville, Mocksville, or Lincolnton, free of all expense, except the Catalogue prices of the books.—Churches within the bounds of the Presbytery of Orange, may, in like manner, receive such books as they may order, forwarded to Raleigh, Hillsborough, or Chapel Hill: and all the Churches of the Presbytery of Fayetteville, may be furnished with such books as they may desire, with equal facility; as the subscriber will probably visit, in person, most of these congregations; and thus secure the opportunity of making suitable arrangements for furnishing Churches and individuals with such books as they may desire to possess.

Persons forwarding, by mail, letters to the subscriber, containing orders for books, are respectfully requested to pay the postage of their letters. This, it is hoped, they will cheerfully do, when they consider, that this is the only expense to which they will be subjected, besides the prices of the books.

COLIN McIVER.

Fayetteville, Feb'y 22, 1843. 43-3w

CAPITAL PRIZES!

J. G. Gregory & Co. Managers.

ALEXANDRIA LOTTERY,

Class G for 1843, to be drawn at Alexandria, D. C. on Saturday, the 11th of March, 1843.

78 Number Lottery—14 Drawn Ballots.

BRILLIANT SCHEME.

35,294 Dollars.	12,500 Dollars.
10,000 Dollars.	5,000 Dollars.
3,000 Dollars.	2,500 Dollars.
2,000 Dollars.	1,975 Dollars.
1,600 Dollars.	1,500 Dollars.

2 prizes of $1,250, 2 of $1,200, 20 of $1,000, 20 of 500, 20 of 400, 40 of 300, 50 of 200, &c. &c.

Tickets $10—Halves $5—Quarters $2 50.

Certificates of Packages of 26 Whole Tickets $130 00
Ditto ditto 26 Half do 65 00
Ditto ditto 26 Quarter do 32 50

30,000 DOLLARS!

ALEXANDRIA LOTTERY,

Class No. 13, for 1843, to be drawn at Alexandria, D. C. on Saturday the 18th of March, 1843.

78 Number Lottery—14 Drawn Ballots.

GRAND CAPITALS.

30,000 Dollars.	10,000 Dollars.
5,000 Dollars.	3,500 Dollars.
3,000 Dollars.	2,500 Dollars.

$1,995, 2 prizes of $1,500! 30 prizes of $1,000! 50 of $250! 75 of 200! &c. &c.

Tickets $10—Halves $5—Quarters $2 50.

Certificates of Packages of 26 Whole Tickets $130 00
Ditto ditto 26 Half do 65 00
Ditto ditto 26 Quarter do 32 50

35,000 DOLLARS!

ALEXANDRIA LOTTERY,

Class H, for 1843, to be drawn at Alexandria, D. C. on Saturday the 25th of March, 1843.

75 Number Lottery—14 Drawn Ballots.

GRAND SCHEME.

35,000 Dollars.	10,000 Dollars.
6,000 Dollars.	5,000 Dollars.
4,000 Dollars.	3,000 Dollars.
2,500 Dollars.	2,000 Dollars.

$1,900, 10 prizes of $1,000, 15 of 600, 20 of 500, 20 of 400, 30 of 300, 40 of 250, 50 of 200, &c.

Tickets $10—Halves $5—Quarters $2 50.

Certificates of packages of 25 Whole Tickets $120 00
Ditto do 25 Half do 60 00
Ditto do 25 Quarter do 30 00

☞ For Tickets and Shares or Certificates of Packages in the above Splendid Lotteries, address

J. G. GREGORY & CO., *Managers*,
Washington City, D. C.

February 25, 1843. 43-td-pd

Drawings sent immediately after they are over to all who order as above.

LAND SALE.

ON MONDAY the 13th day of March next, I will offer for sale, at the Court House door in the town of Wadesborough,

350 ACRES OF LAND,

More or less, lying on Pee Dee, at and above Dunn's Ferry, adjoining the lands of James H. Martin, William Hough, and others, being one-half of that valuable tract formerly belonging to James H. Martin, deceased, levied on as the property of Edmund D. Martin, to satisfy sundry ven. fis. in my hands against the said Edmund D. Martin, in favor of the State of North Carolina, C. Myers, William P. Kendall, N. P. Liles, and others.

The above lands are said to be equal to any on Pee Dee River in point of fertility, containing about 80 or 100 acres of most choice low lands, the balance of the tract upland, remarkably fine for Cotton, Corn, Wheat, Oats, &c. There is on the tract about 125 or 130 acres of cleared Land, also a small Dwelling, Kitchen, fine Barn, Crib, and Stables; a good well of water. The whole tract lies remarkably level, and the cleared Land in a fine state for cultivation, well fenced, &c. And for the accommodation of purchasers, I am authorized to sell for $1200 cash, the remainder of the purchase money on a credit of one and two years, equally divided, with interest from the day of sale. Notes and approved security for the two annual instalments will be required. Persons not acquainted with the Lands, will be shewn by application on the premises, or to James M. Waddill, at Wadesborough.

Given under my hand and seal, this 20th day of January, 1843.

J. WHITE,
[39-ts] *Sheriff of Anson County.*

Children's Toy Books,

FOR SALE AT THE BOOK STORE.

COTTON YARNS.

THE Subscriber, Agent of the Little River Company, would respectfully inform the Merchants and traders in Town, and the public generally, that he has and will continue to keep on hand, a full assortment of YARNS, manufactured by the above Company; for sale either at wholesale or retail, at prices to correspond with the low rates of Cotton, and general pressure of the times.

J. D. WILLIAMS.

November 14, 1842. 28-tf

FRESH

Drugs, Medicines, &c.,

At the New Drug Establishment,

Person Street, nearly *opposite* the Bank Cape Fear,

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

THE Subscriber, in addition to his former stock, has received by the late arrivals a FRESH SUPPLY of

Drugs, Medicines, & c.

Among which are the following articles:

Aquafortis; Muriatic, Nitric, Prussic and Acetic Acids; Antimony; Arsenic; Arrow Root; Spts. Ammonia; Alcohol; Aloes; Sal. Amonia; Borax, refined, Blue Vitriol; Barley; Bole Armenian; Prussian Blue; Burgundy Pitch; Blacking, Military and Paste; Pulverized Yellow Bark; Flor. Benzoin; Blue Mass; Flesh and Shoe Brushes; Ext. Belladonna; Ox. Bismuth; Bazilicon Ointment; Cubebs, pul.; Cammomile Flors.; Camella, pulv.; Cantharides; Cobalt; Columbo, pulv.; Colchicum; Colocynth; Lapis Calaminaris; Chalk, prepared; Camphor; Calc. Charcoal; Calomel; Cologne; Ext. Cicuta, Cloves; Digitalis; Elm Bark; Ether; Elecampane; Emory; Ergot; Fowler's Solution; Arsenic; Glue; Gum Aloes; Gum Shellac; Gum Myrrh; Gum Guiac; Gum Kino; Gum Assafœtida; Gum Gamboge; Gum Arabic; Gum Tragacanth; Galls; Hair Powder; Powder Puffs; Hive Syrup; Hyd. Potash; Indigo; Ipecac; Ink, black and red; Iodine; Jalap; James' Powders; Liquorice, refined; Lunar Caustic; Magnesia, cal. and carb.; Manna; Madder; Matches; Mustard; Sulphate Morphine; Acet. Morphine; Nux Vomica; Sweet Oil; Castor Oil; Croton Oil; Opodeldoc; British Oil; Opium; Pipetine; Peppermint; Quassia; Quicksilver; Roots of all kinds; Sal. Tartar; Tartaric Acid; Seidlitz and Soda Powders; Sup. Carb. Soda; Uva Ursi; Wedgewood's Mortars; Maccoboy and Scotch Snuff.

Wright's Pills; Godfrey's Cordial; Bateman's Drops; Capsules; Medicamentum; Cephalick Snuff; Henry's Magnesia; Turlington's Balsam; Tamarinds; Spirits Turpentine; White Lead; Putty; Window Glass, &c. &c.

The whole at prices designed to be satisfactory, and to insure a continuance of the custom of those who purchase at the establishment.

JAMES A. McRAE.

☞ Dr. JAMES T. GILLIAM having removed his Office to the new Drug Establishment on Person street, may be found there when not professionally engaged.

November 2, 1842. 28tf

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the firm of J. C. & G. B. Atkins, are requested to come forward and settle the **same** with the Subscriber, as Surviving Partner. All persons having claims against said firm, will present them to me for settlement, as I am duly authorized to close the business of the firm.

The business will, for the present, be continued under my superintendence, and the very large and fresh STOCK OF GOODS on hand will be sold at very low prices.

JNO. C. ATKINS, Surviving Partner.

Fayetteville, Dec. 6, 1842. 31tf

THE MERCHANTS'

FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF BALTIMORE,

Incorporated 1836, with a Capital of $300,000,

MAKES INSURANCE on Mills, Manufactories, Houses, Stores and Goods contained therein, and all Property subject to loss or damage by fire, whether situated in town or country.

ISAAC TYSON, President.

WM. E. MAYHEW, WILLIAM H. BEATTY, WILLIAM C. SHAW, JAMES I. CORNER, JOHN DUSHANE, Directors. CHARLES R. PEARCE, THO. R. MATTHEWS, G. W. RICHARDSON, JOHNS HOPKINS,

GEORGE B. COALE, Sec'y.

☞ J. W. WRIGHT is the Agent of the Company to receive applications for Insurance in Fayetteville and its vicinity.

September 26, 1842. 21tf

$100 REWARD.

RANAWAY from the Subscriber, the following SLAVES, for the apprehension of either a reward of Fifty Dollars will be given:

DAVE, who ranaway in Alabama, formerly belonging to Alex. Watson or Mr. Purcell, of Robeson county, N. C. Sometimes called Dave Watson.

Also, another slave named DAVE, purchased of W. G. McDonald, of Cumberland county, N. C.

The above reward of Fifty Dollars will be given for the apprehension (without injury) of either of the above named Slaves.

R. YELDELL.

November 3, 1842. 27tf

☞ Information to be furnished to P. P. Johnson, Fayetteville, N. C.

Received pr. Steamer Fayetteville,

46 BAGS RIO COFFEE,
10 boxes Stuart's Candies,
20 bags prime Laguira Coffee.

Also, a general assortment of Gentlemen's Overcoats, at private sale.

SAM'L W. TILLINGHAST.

Dec. 17, 1842. 33-tf

GEORGIA INSURANCE AND TRUST COMPANY.

At Augusta.

CAPITAL, ONE MILLION OF DOLLARS,

Of which $627.000 is paid in, and invested in Bank Stocks, and the balace in a course of payment, by monthly instalments.

THE undersigned, as Agents of the above Company, will insure Houses and Goods against loss by fire, in any part of this State, and will also take river risks between Fayetteville and Wilmington and any port on the coast.

STARK & PEARCE.

Fayetteville, Sept. 12, 1837. 58-tf

OWEN HOUSTON,

Saddle, Trunk and Harness Maker,

TAKES this method of informing his friends and customers, in town and country, that he has moved back to his OLD STAND on Hay Street, one door below Mr. Jas. Baker's Hardware Store, where he may be found at all times, prepared to do any work in his line on the most reasonable terms.

☞ REPAIRING promptly attended to and thankfully received.

He keeps constantly on hand an assortment of

MEN'S AND LADIES' SADDLES,

Also, Harness of all kinds, Bridles, Whips, Collars, Trunks,

And every article in his line of business.

He would take this opportunity of returning his thanks to those who have patronized him; and hopes by punctuality to business, and moderate charges, to continue to merit their patronage.

September 4, 1841. 66tf

NEW GOODS,

At Prices to suit the Times.

I HAVE received in part, and expect in a day or two to receive my full assortment of

FALL AND WINTER GOODS,

Embracing Broad Cloths, various colours, and some very superior; plain and fancy Cassimeres; Sattinets; Kentucky Jeans; Beaver Cloths; Blankets; Kerseys; white and red Flannels; Merino and Silk Shirts and Drawers; black, blue black and fancy coloured Silks; Muslin-de-Lains, all qualities; Gentlemen's Scarfs, Stocks, Collars, &c. &c.

A full assortment of

Groceries and Hardware,

Some beautiful sets of China, common and fine CROCKERY, HATS and SHOES. White Lead, Linseed and Winter Strained Lamp Oil, &c. All of which I am disposed to sell low, *very* low, for *Cash*, or in exchange for Country Produce.

H. LEETE.

North West corner of Market Square.

October 25, 1842. 25-tf

NEW GOODS.

THE Subscriber would inform his friends, and the community generally, that he is now receiving from the North his FALL and WINTER STOCK, consisting of

DRY GOODS,

HARDWARE & CUTLERY,

Cotton Bagging, Rope, Iron, Nails, Hollow Ware, Trace Chains, Weeding Hoes, Collins' and Simmons' Axes, Cotton and Wool Cards, Hats, Caps, Boots and Shoes.

Best Loaf and Brown Sugar, Coffee and Tea, Powder and Shot, Indigo, Madder, Spanish Brown, Epsom and Glauber Salts, Crockery Ware, &c. &c.

Also,

A large and general assortment of **CANDLES,** kept constantly on hand, at Wholesale and Retail. Being determined to devote all necessary attention to the MOULDING, and having spared no pains to improve the appearance as well as quality of his Candles, he hopes to receive a due share of patronage.

W. McL. McKAY.

Fayetteville, Oct. 10, 1842. 23tf

THE SUBSCRIBER is receiving, in addition to his former Stock of Goods, Common and Fine CROCKERY, Stone Pitchers and Jars, Rio and Cuba Coffee, New Orleans Molasses, of best quality, in bbls., N. O. Sugars, Irish Potatoes, and unslacked Thomastown Lime, which he will sell low for Cash or Country Produce.

J. D. WILLIAMS.

January 10, 1843. 36-tf

FOR SALE.

20 CASES (2 dozen.) Fine Old Madeira Wine,
Genuine Old Port Wine, (in bottles.)
Sicily Madeira, Sherry, and Teneriffe Wines
10 bbls. Calcined Plaister,
5 casks ground do.
10 bbls., prime St. Croix Sugars,
10 bags Java Coffee.

JOHN HUSKE & SON.

December 27, 1842. 34-tf

Taylor's Balsam of Liverwort, for Colds, Coughs, Consumption, &c.

☞ A Fresh supply just received and for Sale at the Fayetteville Book Store.

ENTERTAINMENT.

LOOK AT THIS!—My House has been thoroughly repaired. I will keep Entertainment at very reduced prices, and be glad to welcome the return of my friends and customers. Call and see.

E. SMITH.

Fayetteville, October 13, 1841. 71tf

My House is on the corner of Gillespie and Mumford Streets, convenient to the Market, and near the State Bank. E. S.

JAMES SUNDY,

Trimmer and Harness Maker,

BEGS leave to inform the public, that he is prepared to do all kinds of CARRIAGE TRIMMING and HARNESS MAKING, in short time, and on the most reasonable terms for those who may favor him with a call.

He has now on hand and for sale at reduced prices,

Elegant Brass and Silver-mounted Carriage Harness,
Gig and Sulkey ditto, ditto,
Buggy ditto, ditto,
Japan Gig and Carry-all ditto,
Ivory-mounted Trotting Whips,
Gig and Wagon Whips,
Wagon Bridles and Collars,
Riding Whips and Spurs,
Saddle Bags,
Bridles and Martingales,
Coach Lace and Morocco,
Knobs and Tacks.

☞ Gig and Barouche Tops, and second hand Carriages, &c., Repaired on the most reasonable terms, and at short notice.

Orders thankfully received and promptly attended to.

All Work done by me repaired without charge, if it fail by fair usage in a reasonable length of time.

Fayetteville, April 27, 1841. 47tf

GARDNER & McKETHAN,

Carriage Makers,

HAVE NOW ON HAND and for sale at very *REDUCED PRICES*

4 Carriages,
6 Barouches,
4 Buggies,
3 Buggy Gigs,
4 Sulkeys,
8 Spring Wagons, and
3 Chain Wagons.

Also, a very large assortment of Work which we are daily finishing.

Also, a general assortment of COACH MAKERS' MATERIALS kept constantly on hand and for sale.

Persons wishing to buy, would do well to call and examine their work, as they feel confident they can make their work as well, and sell it as low as it can be had from any regular Northern Establishment.

All work made and sold by them is warranted 12 months, and will be repaired without charge, if they fail by bad workmanship or materials.

☞ REPAIRING neatly executed at short notice, and on reasonable terms.

Orders thankfully received and promptly attended to.

FAYETTEVILLE, Feb. 1, 1843.

Just Receiving by Steamer Cotton Plant,

100 BOXES Tin Plate, ½ x, from one of the best manufactories in England, a superior article,
40 boxes Tin Plate, (extra sizes.) x, xx, xxx,
2,000 lbs. Iron Wire, assorted sizes, No. 1 to 21,
50 bundles Russia, American, & English Sheet Iron,
20 bundles Hoop Iron, assorted, ½ inch to 1½ inch,
1,800 lbs. Sheet and Bar Copper and Copper Bottoms,
2,400 lbs. Sheet, Bar and Pig Lead, & Lead Pipe, assorted.

—ALSO—

Tinners' Tools and Machines; Tin Plates; Brass Wove Wire, for milk strainers; Iron and Tinned Rivets; Kettle and Bucket Ears; Sauce Pan Handles; Scale Beams; Jack Chain Iron; Nests of Weights; 7 and 14 lb. Ring Weights; Brass Cocks, &c. &c. Together with every article in the above line, which he offers for sale on the most favorable terms.

JAMES MARTINE.

January 31, 1843. 39-3m

NEW GOODS.

Uncommonly Cheap.

J. & J. KYLE

HAVE just received by the late arrivals from the North, a large and general assortment of

DRY GOODS,

Purchased at the late reduced prices, among which are—French Lawns and Prints, Ginghams, plain and figured Muslin, best black Silks, figured and plain ditto, some very superior dress Shawls and Capes, newest style London Straw Bonnets, common ditto, Calicoes, checked Muslin, Jaconet and Cambric, Silk and Cotton Umbrellas, 3-4 to 6-4 brown and bleached Domestics, Spool Cotton and Sewing Silk, Tuck and Side Combs, with many other articles, forming the largest assortment in this State,—all of which are offered at reduced prices for Cash, or to punctual customers on time.

June 27, 1842. 8tf

NEW GOODS.

THE Subscribers are now receiving, by Steamers Henrietta and Cotton Plant Lines, their FALL and WINTER STOCK of GOODS, consisting in part of the following

GROCERIES,

Dry Goods, Hardware, Paints and Dye Stuffs, Drugs and Medicines, Hats, Shoes, Negro Kerseys, and Blankets, viz:

500 SACKS Liverpool SALT, (very large.)
10 hhds. Sugar, St. Croix and Porto Rico,
58 bags prime Rio Coffee,
10 do. do. Laguira do.
5 do. Old Government Java,
1000 lbs. Loaf Sugar, double refined,
10 tons Swedes, English, Band and Hoop Iron,
100 kegs cut Nails and Brads,
100 pair bright Trace Chains,
25 dozen Carolina Hoes, bright Vises, Anvils and Hammers,
4 dozen Collins', King's and other Axes
Knives and Forks, Pocket Knives,
Spades, Shovels, &c. &c.
10 pair Smith's Bellows, (D. Berrien's,)
50 sides Sole Leather, (prime,)
200 lbs. best Indigo,
500 lbs. Dutch Madder,
50 kegs White Lead in Oil,
50 do. FFF and FFG Dupont's Powder,
2000 lbs. Lead and Shot,
20 hhds. Molasses,

Pepper, Spice, Ginger, Nutmegs, with a fair assortment of STAPLE DRY GOODS, Cotton Bagging, Bale Rope and Twine; all of which has recently been selected in New York, with great care and economy. In a word, we can offer our customers Goods at *lower rates*, for Cash or Country Produce, than any former year. Thankful for past patronage, we hope to continue to receive a merited portion of the same.

C. J. & R. M. ORRELL,
Yellow Brick Buildings.

Fayetteville, Sept. 27, 1842. 18tf

N. B. We shall continue our strict attention to all kinds of Produce, Forwarding and Commission Business. C. J. & R. M. O.

Valuable Real Estate for Sale.

THE Dwelling House situated on Union Street and Maiden Lane, occupied by Mr. Wm. S. Latta.

Also, the Brick Store on the North side of Hay Street, occupied by Mr. D. McLaurin.

Also, the Warehouse on Franklin Street, in rear of the Bank of the State.

For terms, which will be accommodating, apply to

I. WETMORE, *Cashier.*

Dec. 20, 1842. 33tf

United States District Court of N. Carolina.

IN BANKRUPTCY:

NOTICE to shew cause against the Petitions of the following Petitioners, for their discharge and certificates as Bankrupts, at Wilmington, on Monday the 1st day of May next, to-wit:—

ROCKINGHAM COUNTY.
George W. Peay, Farmer.
John N. Brent, Merchant.
John Wall, Jr.,
Elmsley M. Woodburn, Merchant.
Bluford Williamson, Farmer.
James W. Sanders, Merchant.
RICHMOND COUNTY.
James W. Smith, Merchant.
ANSON COUNTY.
W. H. Bigelow, Mechanic.
Cullen Curlee, Farmer.
William Walden, Farmer.
Augustine Shepherd, Farmer.
James A. Harrell, Farmer.
STANLY COUNTY.
Thomas Tomlinson, Merchant.
GUILFORD COUNTY.
Joel Sanders, Trader.
George Underwood, Farmer.
Milton H. Sanders, Farmer.
Talbert Russell, Collier.
Jonathan Cook,
CUMBERLAND COUNTY.
John W. Matthews, Farmer.
John Hart, Laborer.
Charles Shadgett, Tavern-keeper.
Neill Patterson, Farmer.
MOORE COUNTY.
James Garner, Farmer.
SAMPSON COUNTY.
Samuel Rayner, Painter.
BLADEN COUNTY.
J. F. Barnes, Merchant.

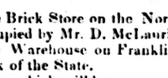
By order of the Court.

W. E. ANDERSON, *C. D. C. C.*

Wilmington, Jan'y 11, 1843. 37-10w

TRI-WEEKLY STAGE LINE

FROM FAYETTEVILLE TO WARSAW.



THE DAILY STAGE LINE from Fayetteville to Warsaw, having been reduced to a tri weekly line, the Stages will leave Fayetteville and Warsaw as follows:—

Leave Fayetteville on Sundays, Tuesdays and Thursdays, at 6 o'clock, P. M.;—leave Warsaw on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays.

This route has had a fair trial, and is the best, both North and South, that is now running from Fayetteville.

BLOCKER & LOVE, *Proprietors.*

February 10, 1842. 44-tf

Blanks for sale at this Office.

For sale by the Subscribers,

Bed Cords, Plough Lines, Candle Wick, Boat, Seine, Wrapping and Carpet Twine, Cotton Yarn, No. 4 to 15, heavy 4-4 and 30 inch Shirting and Sheeting, manufactured at the Beaver Creek Mills.

We also offer 25 hhds. prime retailing Molasses, 12 tons Swedes, English, and American Iron, &c.

We invite purchasers to call and examine before purchasing elsewhere.

HALL & JOHNSON.

January 31, 1843. 39tf

McCALLUM & CLARK,

TAILORS.

(SUCCESSORS OF H. ERAMBERT.)

THE Subscribers respectfully inform their friends, and the public generally, that they have purchased the entire stock of Henry Erambert, and intend carrying on the above business in all its various branches, at the old stand on Gillespie street, next door to the Bank of the State, where they will thankfully receive all orders in their line, and warrant all work to be as well done as at any other Establishment in town. They solicit the patronage of the old customers of Mr. H. Erambert, and the public generally, and assure those that think proper to employ them, that no pains will be spared to give satisfaction. All work that don't suit will not be allowed to be taken from their shop. Prices will range as follows:—

For making corded or bound Coat,	$10 00
plain ditto,	8 00
Pantaloons, plain,	1 50
Vest, plain,	1 50

JAS. D. McCALLUM.
DANIEL CLARK.

Fayetteville, Dec. 31, 1842. 39tf

A CARD.

HENRY ERAMBERT would respectfully inform the public and his customers, that he has sold out his entire Establishment to Mr. Jas. D. McCallum and Daniel Clark, of this place, and from his knowledge of their superior workmanship, can recommend them to all his old customers, and hope they will patronize them; and all favors bestowed on them will be thankfully acknowledged by him.

☞ N. B. All persons indebted to H. Erambert will please call and settle the same.

December 31 1842. 39tf

F. T. WARD,

WOULD respectfully inform the citizens of Fayetteville and the public generally, that he has taken the Stand recently occupied by E. J. Clark, on Gillespie street, 5 doors South of the Market Square, where he will manufacture and keep constantly on hand an assortment of

Tin and Sheet Iron Ware.

Persons wishing to purchase would do well to call and examine his Stock before purchasing elsewhere, as he is determined to sell as cheap as any other manufacturer in the State.

Tin Baking Apparatus, of an entirely new pattern.

January 28, 1843. 39-1Y

DICKSON EVANS, M. D.,

Eclectic,

OCCUPIES the Store, corner of Green and Bow streets, where he may be found when not professionally engaged. He disclaims the use of poisons, whether vegetable, mineral, or animal; or any other means which have a tendency to reduce the vitality of the system.

"Do not counteract the living principle."—*Napoleon.*

His Materia Medica will be composed principally of the medical plants of our country, which have proven themselves innocuous and powerfully sanative.

"Prove all things and hold fast that which is good."—*St. Paul.*

A good assortment of Botanic Medicines will be kept for sale. These Medicines are particularly recommended for the cure of chronic diseases, such as Dropsy, Consumption, Rheumatism, Dyspepsia, Liver Complaint, &c.

Fayetteville, Jan. 21, 1843. 38tf

For Rent.

A HOUSE AND LOT on Maiden Lane, recently occupied by the late George B. Atkins. For terms, apply to

SAM'L W. TILLINGHAST.

January 30, 1843. 39tf

French Burr MILL STONES for Wheat, and COLOGNE STONES for Corn.

HAVING been appointed Agents for the sale of the above MILL STONES in this State, by Messrs. Egenton & Morris, Manufacturers, of Baltimore, we would here inform those wanting the same, that they can be furnished by sending their orders to us at this place. We *warrant* the article to be genuine; if it is not, we furnish a new pair in their stead.

C. J. & R. M. ORRELL,

Fayetteville, Sept. 1, 1840. 13tf

PETERS' PILLS.

THE wonderful cures effected by this Medicine are the all engrossing subjects of the day. Go where you will, and you hear nothing but Mr. Such-a-One has been cured by PETERS' VEGETABLE PILLS; or, you know Mrs. So-and-So was at the point of death, but she has been cured by Dr. Peters' Pills; or, are you not glad that Miss —— has been restored to health by Dr. Peters' wondrous Medicine.

Really, this Medicine must be very good, or it could not cure so many. It is good. For many years it has passed on the "even, silent tenor of its way," curing hundreds of persons who were wrangling with death. But now its onward course is impetuous.

It is as impossible to stay the demand for this Medicine as to hush the rushing wind.

A life Medicine that will procrastinate death for many years, shall it not enter every house? Shall it not be used by every individual? Let no man say, I don't want it. You know not what to-morrow may bring forth. All should use this remedy, and remember that health is the first blessing from God.

They do indeed restore the health of the body, because they purify and invigorate the blood, and their good effects are not counterbalanced by any inconvenience; being composed entirely of vegetables, they do not expose those who use them to danger, and their effects are as certain as they are salutary; they are daily and safely administered to infancy, youth, manhood and old age, and to women in the most critical and delicate circumstances, they do not disturb or shock the animal functions, but restore their order and re-establish their health; and of all the purposes which a vegetable purgative, or certain cleanser of the whole system are required, they stand without a rival—they are allowed to be all that can be accomplished in Medicine, both for power and innocence.

Retail price 50 cts. per box. For sale, wholesale and retail, at the Fayetteville Book Store.

May 12, 1841. 49-tf

Received per Henrietta Steamer,

25 BAGS PRIME RIO COFFEE,
25 do. Common do. do.
A few dozen very superior PORT WINE.
For sale by
S. W. TILLINGHAST.

Dec. 29, 1842. 35-tf

Just Received and for Sale,

40 HHDS. PRIME N. ORLEANS SUGAR,
10 half bbls. Fresh CRACKERS,
5 boxes SODA BISCUIT.

S. W. TILLINGHAST.

February 2, 1843. 40tf

FOR SALE.

50 KEGS *Pure* WHITE LEAD, and 1 chest fine Hyson TEA. Just received by

JNO. HUSKE & SON.

January 11, 1843. 36tf

FOR SALE.

1000 SACKS LIVERPOOL SALT,
20 hhds. Brown SUGAR,
1000 lbs. Loaf and Lump ditto,
10 hhds. MOLASSES,
100 kegs Cut Nails,
15 tons Iron and Steel, assorted,
60 bags Rio Coffee,
10 bags Java ditto,
2 tons Pots, Ovens, Skillets, and Wagon Boxes,
75 kegs White Lead, } Ground in Oil,
20 kegs Black ditto, }
And an assortment of other Paints, and Putty,
30 pieces Cotton Bagging, Bale Rope, and Twine,
10 kegs Dupont's Powder,
8 x 10 and 10 x 12 Window Glass,
50 bags Shot, assorted,
500 lbs. Bar Lead,
100 lbs. Seine Twine,
200 lbs. Chrome Green,
5 coils heavy Cordage,
10 bbls. Calcined Plaster,
10 casks Ground ditto,
Imperial and Hyson Tea, and an assortment of Spices,
6 half barrels Mackerel,
Madeira, Port, London P., Teneriffe, and low priced Wines,
1 cask Red Clover Seed,

And a general assortment of DRY GOODS, HARDWARE and CUTLERY.

JOHN HUSKE & SON.

October 20, 1841. 72tf

VALUABLE LAND for Sale.

THE Subscriber offers for sale, a large quantity of Valuable LAND, in the Counties of Moore and Montgomery, much of which is of a superior quality of bottom and up-land, well adapted to the cultivation of Corn, Cotton, Wheat, Oats, Potatoes, &c., with excellent Buildings, Grist Mill, and Orchard. This land lies in the midst of one of the finest ranges in North Carolina. Its character for health and good water, is seldom equalled. It will be sold in any number of acres to suit the purchaser, and on terms to suit the times. Those wishing to purchase, would do well to examine it. Application to me, near Raleigh, or to Gen. W. D. Dowd, near Carthage, Moore county, either in person or by letter, will be promptly attended to.

P. W. DOWD.

December 10, 1842. 33-tf

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber having qualified, at December Term of Cumberland County Court, as Executor to the last Will and Testament of John Kelly, deceased, hereby gives notice to all persons indebted to said Estate, to come forward and make settlement; and all persons having claims, to present them, duly authenticated, within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be pleaded in bar of a recovery.

JONA. EVANS, Sen., *Ex'r.*

December 6, 1842 31tf

NEW YORK AND WILMINGTON PACKETS.

OLD LINE.

To sail punctually every week during the year.

Brig LEONORA, Miller, Master.
Brig SOOY, Tyler, Master.
Schr. A. F. THORN, H. Sandford, Master.
Schr. CHAS. E. THORN, W. Smith, Master.
Schr. JULIA, Shoemaker, Master.

THE above are all fast sailing copper-fastened vessels, well calculated for the trade; commanded by men of experience, and will insure at the lowest rates, and the appointed day of sailing will be punctually adhered to. Freights will be taken at the lowest rates. All goods directed to the care of the Agent will be forwarded free of commission.

JOHN OGDEN, *Agent, New York.*

July 24, 1841. 60-tf.

Just Received and for Sale,

20 CASKS PRIME CHEESE,
400 yards Ingrain CARPETING, (at 50 cts. per yard.)

SAM'L W. TILLINGHAST.

November 24, 1842. 30-tf

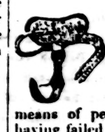
SOUTHERN HARMONY.

A SUPPLY just received.

E. J. HALE.

TO THE LADIES.

Dr. Hull's Utero Abdominal Supporter.



THIS new Instrument, for the radical cure of Prolapsus Uteri, or falling of the Womb, by external application, superseding the use of the objectionable Pessary, is confidently recommended to the afflicted as the means of perfect restoration to health, it never having failed of perfecting a cure, even under the most aggravated circumstances.

The Supporter has attained a very high character in Europe as well as in this country. It is adopted to the entire disuse of Pessaries, and all other painful surgical expedients, in the Lying-in Hospitals of London and Paris, and is universally recommended in Europe by medical men of the highest rank. In this country it is sustained by the leading members of the faculties of Colleges and Hospitals, and by all the eminent private practitioners.

Rooms have been furnished exclusively for Ladies, at No. 4 Vesey street, New York, having a separate entrance from the business department, where a lady is in constant attendance to apply Trusses and Supporters to female patients.

The above Instruments are for sale by

JAMES MARTINE,
Agent, Fayetteville.

Pamphlets describing its uses and application, can be had as above.

February 4, 1843.

HULL'S TRUSSES.

NOTICE TO RUPTURED PERSONS.

PERSONS afflicted with Ruptures may rely upon the best instrumental aid the world affords, on application to the Office, No. 4 Vesey street, New York, or to either of the Agents in the principal towns in the United States. Be careful to examine the back pad of Hull's Trusses, to see if they are endorsed by Dr. Full in writing. None are genuine, or to be relied upon as good, without his signature.

Many persons have undertaken to vend imitations of Hull's celebrated Trusses, and thousands are imposed upon in consequence. These imitations cannot be relied upon; they are made by unskilful mechanics, and are no better than the ordinary trusses.

Rooms have been fitted up at No. 4 Vesey street, New York, exclusively for Ladies, having a separate entrance from the business department, where a female is in constant attendance to wait upon female patients.

A constant supply of Hull's genuine Trusses will be kept by

JAMES MARTINE,
Agent for Fayetteville.

February 4, 1843. 40-13w

NOTICE TO PENSIONERS.

THE Subscriber will attend as usual to the collection of all arrears of Pension, and remit as directed. From past experience, he flatters himself he can give general satisfaction.

Printed forms furnished gratis.

ELIJAH FULLER.

Fayetteville, Feb'y 6, 1843. 40tf

The beautiful and thorough-bred Stallion

HENRY II,

Will do service in the Counties of Cumberland and Robeson the approaching Spring Season. Arrangements will be made at the ensuing County Courts for suitable Stands. The terms will be very moderate for so fine a blooded animal,—the object of the owner being to place the Horse within the reach of every person disposed to improve the breed of noble blood.

HENRY II is a beautiful blood bay, rather over fifteen hands high, raised by J. C. Stevens, Esq. of New York, is out of Romp by Sir Henry, (the competitor of Eclipse,) Romp is out of Old Romp by Duroc. Old Romp is *full sister* to Eclipse. Henry II has distinguished himself on the Turf in three mile heats. (For particulars, see large bills.)

RICHARD OVERBY, *Groom.*

February 15, 1843. 41-3w

THE Trustees of the Pittsborough Academy, having obtained the services of Mr. JOHN BRANTLY, as Principal of this Institution, beg leave to recommend its claims to the public. Mr. B's recommendations, when he came into this community as a Teacher, were fully presented in a former communication to the public. We take great pleasure in adding our testimony to that already exhibited, and of confirming all the statements then made. Our knowledge, resulting from actual experience, we feel entirely authorised in stating that no School in our State promises greater improvement in its pupils. The building has undergone an entire repair, and will be arranged so as to accommodate a large number of Scholars. The health of this vicinity has been proverbial, and it is therefore unnecessary to advert to that. Many of the most respectable families will take young men to board with them, upon the most moderate terms, and the Tuition will be regulated by the Trustees.

By order of the Board.

M. Q. WADDELL, *Sec'y.*

Pittsborough, February 10 1843. 41-4w

☞ The Raleigh Register and Wilmington Chronicle will insert 4 times, and forward account to J. J. Horne, Treasurer of the Board.

State of North Carolina,

ANSON COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, January Term, 1843.

H. W. Stricklin & Co. *vs.* Caswell Liles.

LEVY ON LAND.

IT appearing to the Court, by the affidavit of Brooks Hinson, that Caswell Liles is not an inhabitant of this State: It is ordered by the Court, that advertisement be made in the Fayetteville Observer for four weeks, for the Defendant to appear at the next term of this Court, to show cause, if any he has, why an order of sale should not be made in this case.

Witness, Norfleet D Boggan, Clerk of said Court, at Office, the 2d Monday of January, 1843.

N. D. BOGGAN, *Clk.*

[Pr. adv. $1 50.] 41-4w

State of North Carolina,

ANSON COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, January Term, 1843.

H. W. Stricklin & Co. *vs.* Caswell Liles.

LEVY ON LAND.

IT appearing to the Court, by the affidavit of Brooks Hinson, that Caswell Liles is not an inhabitant of this State: It is ordered by the Court, that advertisement be made in the Fayetteville Observer for four weeks, for the Defendant to appear at the next term of this Court, to show cause, if any he has, why an order of sale should not be made in this case.

Witness, Norfleet D. Boggan, Clerk of said Court, at Office, the 2d Monday of January, 1843.

N. D. BOGGAN, *Clk.*

[Pr. adv. $1 50.] 41-4w

State of North Carolina.

ANSON COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, January Term, 1843.

J. P. & W. L. Covington *vs.* Edmund D. Martin. Original Attachment levied on 233½ acres of Land.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Edmund D. Martin, the Defendant in this case is not an inhabitant of this State: It is ordered by the Court, that advertisement be made in the Fayetteville Observer for six weeks, for the Defendant to appear at the next term of this Court, to show cause, if any he has, why an order of sale should not be made in this case.

Witness, Norfleet D. Boggan, Clerk of said Court, at Office, the 2d Monday of January, 1843.

N. D. BOGGAN, *Clk.*

[Pr. adv. $2 10.] 41-6w

State of North Carolina,

RICHMOND COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, January Term, 1843.

Mary Sutherland *vs.* Neill Sutherland, Daniel Baker and Elizabeth his wife, Daniel Sutherland, Henry Sutherland, and Alexander Sutherland.

PETITION FOR DOWER.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that Daniel Sutherland, Henry Sutherland, and Alexander Sutherland, three of the Defendants in this case, reside beyond the limits of this State: It is therefore Ordered by the Court, that publication be made in the Fayetteville Observer for six weeks successively, notifying the said non-residents to be and appear before the Justices of our next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, at a Court to be held for the County of Richmond, at the Court House in Rockingham, on the third Monday of April next, then and there to plead, answer, or demur to this Petition, or the same will be taken pro confesso, and heard ex parte as them.

Witness, Graham A. Nicholson, Clerk of our said Court, at Office, the 3d Monday of January, A. D. 1843.

GRAHAM A. NICHOLSON, *C. C. C.*

[Pr. adv. $3 00.] 41-6w

State of North Carolina,

RICHMOND COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, January Term, 1843.

Edward Long *vs.* John McAlpin.

ORIGINAL ATTACHMENT, levied on all the interest of the Defendant, John McAlpin, in and to a tract of land of three hundred acress, more or less, lying in the County and State aforesaid, adjoining the lands of John McAlister, Esq., Alamander Hunt, and others, the 18th day of January, 1843.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that John McAlpin, the Defendant in this case, resides beyond the limits of this State, or so conceals himself, that the ordinary process of law cannot be served on him: It is therefore Ordered by the Court, that publication be made in the Fayetteville Observer for six weeks successively, notifying the said John McAlpin to be and appear before the Justices of our next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, at a Court to be held for the County of Richmond, at the Court House in Rockingham, on the third Monday of April next, then and there to replevy and plead to issue, or final Judgment will be entered up against him, and the land levied on condemned, subject to the Plaintiff's recovery.

Witness, Graham A. Nicholson, Clerk of our said Court, at Office, the 3d Monday of January, A. D. 1843.

GRAHAM A. NICHOLSON, *C. C. C.*

[Pr. adv. $3 25.] 41-6w